

# **Federal Bureau of Investigation**

## **Freedom of Information- Privacy Acts Section Office of Public and Congressional Affairs**



**Subject: Pedro Campos  
File Number: 105-11898  
Section IV**

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

New York 7, New York

JMH:MGB  
100-7689

August 22, 1944

Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

Director, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
SEDITION, SELECTIVE SERVICE,  
VOORHIS ACT, INTERNAL SECURITY-N

Dear Sir:

b7c Attached hereto are two copies of a memorandum written  
by [redacted] U. S. Probation Officer, Southern Dist-  
rict of New York, relative to Pedro Albizu Campos, dated July 22,  
1944.

b7c It should be recalled that [redacted] visited  
New York City in July, 1944, and at the request of Federal Judge  
Robert A. Cooper of San Juan, Puerto Rico, attempted to ascertain  
the reason that the New York Probation Office did not request Campos  
to comply with the conditions of probation.

5/14/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/BY2/nu  
REASON FOR EXT. 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy  
E. E. CONROY  
SAC

HANDLED BY  
STON

Encls. (2)

cc NY 100-47403

RECORDED

INDEXED

105-11898-136  
12-7721-1153  
19 SEP 2 1944

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTINE  
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]  
DATE 3-2-77



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/14/81 BY 2842 PMV/STJW

57 SEP 7 1944

C  
O  
P  
Y

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Probation System  
Southern District of New York

March 2, 1944

Today I visited Pedro Albizu Campos at Colman Avenue, 227 East 19th Street, New York City. I was accompanied by [redacted] U. S. Probation Officer, District of Puerto Rico and by [redacted] Probation Officer of this Court.

b7c  
I advised Mr. Campos that I was there at the request of the U. S. District Court of Puerto Rico in regard to the matter of his probation sentence. I served him with Conditions of Probation which he accepted but refused to sign, referring the entire matter to his attorney, Vito Marcantonio. Mr. Campos was advised of the instructions given to him on the date of his release from Atlanta Penitentiary and was shown a copy of those instructions. Mr. Campos denied that he recalled having these instructions read to him but stated that he was given some papers which he did not read. He would not commit himself as to whether or not he would comply with the terms of probation and stated that his attorney had taken the matter up with the Attorney General and with the President; that he understood that when this matter was placed before the Attorney General it would act as a stay until definite action was taken by the President; that a radical action would be taken in the case. He talked to [redacted] in Spanish asking him how long he had been in this country, whether he was attached to the U. S. Government and for how long. He asked us to repeat our names before speaking to [redacted] in Spanish. Mr. Cabrenes answered in English and told him again that he was Probation Officer attached to the United States District Court in Puerto Rico for the last two years. Mr. Campos advised that he would get in touch immediately with his attorney and show him the conditions of Probation, which had been served on him. Mr. Campos advised that he had given a statement to Mr. Bennett, written in his own handwriting and had assumed that everyone concerned had been furnished photostatic copies, and all that he had to say in the matter was contained in that statement.

COPY DESTROYED  
14 MAY 26 1964

[redacted] Probation Officer

HRD/AZ

105-11898-136  
62-772-1153  
ENCLOSURE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



DML:PO  
4:15 PM

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

August 22, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. Tamm

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.

CC-287a

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

In accordance with your request, I returned the call of [redacted] Jonathan Daniels of the White House. [redacted] advised that she desired to inquire as to the latest information we may have on the mass meeting which was scheduled for today and also the picketing of the White House which was scheduled for today.

I informed [redacted] that the latest information we have is that this action is to take place on August 26th; that the whole thing is somewhat confused in view of the fact that they are of the opinion that a warrant has been issued for Campos and was to be served on the 22nd. I advised that, of course, no warrant has been issued and as the deadline comes along and Campos has not been arrested, they put it off temporarily waiting to see when he is going to be arrested. I told [redacted] that she will be advised of all the latest developments as they are received by the Bureau.



SEP 27 1944

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/14/81 BY 2842 pmv/srs/aw

Respectfully

RECORDED

D. M. Ladd

105-11898-137  
20 SEP 2 1944



# F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DECODED COPY

DECLASSIFIED BY SA BJA-MLB  
ON 4-18-00

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK

10

23 5-48 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN JUAN-----URGENT  
NAP.

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, 88, VORRHIS ACT, 18 - N. RE TELETYPES NEW YORK TO BUREAU AUGUST 18TH, AUGUST 19TH AND AUGUST 21ST. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] EMBODIED IN REFERENCE TELETYPES SUBSTANTIATED BY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] IN ADDITION [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT ON AUGUST 19TH LOUIS COLEMAN, SECRETARY OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE TOLD JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER OF PUEBLES HISPANOS THAT HE HAD CONTACTED CONGRESSMAN VITO MARGANTONIO CONCERNING THE ARREST OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. COLEMAN SAID THAT MARGANTONIO HAD TOLD HIM TO FORGET ABOUT THE MATTER SINCE HE HAD LEARNED THAT NO WARRANT HAD BEEN ISSUED AND THAT NO ONE WAS GOING TO BOTHER CAMPOS. COLEMAN FURTHER STATED THAT THE QUOTE SMITH BUSINESS UNQUOTE AND THE DEMONSTRATION WAS MERELY A PROVOCATION. CORRETTIER AND COLEMAN BOTH EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT THE TROTSKYITES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SPREADING OF RUMORS ABOUT CAMPOS. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] ALSO ADVISED THAT ON AUGUST 19TH CORRETTIER NOTIFIED EARL BROWER AT MONROE, NEW YORK OF THE RESULTS OF HIS CONFERENCE WITH LOUIS COLEMAN AND THAT THE ENTIRE MATTER WAS MERELY TROTSKYITES AGITATION ORIGINATED BY THE QUOTE GROUP ABOUT WHICH WE BROKE UNQUOTE. [REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY THAT ON AUGUST 22ND JULIO PINTO GANDIA SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED FOR SATURDAY AUGUST 26TH HAD BEEN DEFINITELY CANCELED INASMUCH AS NO ARREST OF CAMPOS WAS TO BE MADE. GANDIA FURTHER TOLD [REDACTED] THAT IF IN THE FUTURE CAMPOS WERE ARRESTED AN ORGANIZATION WAS SET UP AND PREPARED TO HANDLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR A DEMONSTRATION SIMILAR TO THE ONE WHICH HAS NOW BEEN CANCELED.

CONROY.

RECEIVED:

(8-23-44)

6:36 PM

EWT

119 JAN 31 1950

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

*Albizu Campos*  
*Pedro*  
*62*  
*67D*

*62-7721-1160*

*105-11898-1*  
*NOT RECORDED*  
*119*  
*1890*

53

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DML:PC

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

FROM : D. W. LADD

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

DATE: August 23, 1944  
10:15 AM

19105

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Dan Lyons called at this time with reference to the above captioned matter and inquired if anything did happen on the 22nd. I told him that nothing happened and that the demonstration has been postponed tentatively to August 26th. Mr. Lyons wanted to know for certain if a warrant has been issued and I informed him that we <sup>made a</sup> check in San Juan; that the judge has been sick for some time and has taken no action.

Mr. Lyons advised that yesterday, a letter was received from the White House and attached to this letter was a letter from the Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, part of which Mr. Lyons quoted as follows:

"My dear Mr. President,

On March 10th I wrote you about Campos and I had a courteous and, I hoped, encouraging letter from you in reply.

.....

I am now informed that the authorities will require his return to San Juan for re-sentence on August 22nd unless you intervene....."

Mr. Lyons also quoted part of the letter from the White House to the Attorney General, signed by General Watson.

"Dear Mr. Attorney General,

The President is of the opinion that best interests would be served by the Attorney General answering this letter himself directly....."

Mr. Lyons stated that he just held this on his desk to see what would happen on the 22nd; that since nothing has happened, he will have the Acting Attorney General write a letter advising that the case is having attention.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/14/81

BY 2842 PMV/BS/NU

105-11898-138

27 AUG 26 1944

5-800

78 SEP 2

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Origin: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SJ FILE No. 100-3906

Made at: SAN JUAN, P. R.	Date: 9/1/44	Period 8/25, 26/44	Made by: DAVID HANLIN BECKER, SA <span style="float:right">geh.</span>
Title PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases			Character SECURITY MATTER - N

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
07117

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Reports received by local officers in San Juan from Governor of Puerto Rico, now absent from Island, that subject would be arraigned, San Juan Federal Court, August 22, 1944. No warrant for arrest issued by Judge ROBERT A. COOPER, District Court for Puerto Rico, but judge disposed to issue motion to show cause why probation should not be revoked upon receipt of appropriate petition from United States Attorney, San Juan.

**[REDACTED]** Probation Officer, Southern District, New York, served conditions of probation on subject at Columbus Hospital, New York, New York, 7/22/44. Conditions signed by **[REDACTED]** Probation Officer, San Juan, accompanied **[REDACTED]** serving of papers. No dead line set for subject's compliance. Subject accepted papers, but refused to sign, referring officers to his attorney, VITO MARCANTONIO. Subject refused to commit himself either to compliance or defiance of probation terms, stating his attorney was consulting with President of the United States and the Attorney General. **[REDACTED]** visited by representatives of FREE INDIA, FREE PUERTO RICO, and the FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES in behalf of the subject. United States Attorney, San Juan, advised that conditions served by **[REDACTED]** not technically binding on ALBIZU-CAMPOS, since papers should be served in name of United States Probation Officer, San Juan, who has jurisdiction of case; consulting with Department on this matter.

12 OCT 1944  
2-57-46  
S. J. [unclear]

- P -

**SP4 BTAM:MB**  
4-18-60  
admin. HANDLED BY **PERMANENT LETTER**  
11-14-77

App'd & Fwd. *J. M. Lopez* SAC

**Copies:**

- 5 Bureau
- 5 New York (1 Col. S.V. Constant, D. of I., 2 SC)
- 1 SID San Juan
- 1 ONI San Juan
- 3 San Juan

F B  
23 SEP

**RECORDED & INDEXED**

CLASS. & EXT. BY **2843-BM/18520**  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW **5/14/97**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

07118

REFERENCED: Bureau File 62-7721.  
 Letter to the Bureau from San Juan dated 8/22/44.  
 Letter from the Bureau to San Juan dated 8/17/44.  
 Letter to the Bureau and New York from San Juan dated 8/17/44.  
 Radiograms from the Bureau to San Juan dated 8/17/44 and 8/16/44.  
 Radiogram from New York to San Juan dated 8/15/44.  
 Letter from San Juan to the Bureau dated 7/25/44.  
 Report of Special Agent JOHN M. HANSELL dated 7/5/55 at New York, New York.  
 Report of Special Agent CARL E. STAMFORD dated 5/24/44 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

DETAILS: AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO:

Probation Status of Subject (T-1 advised) that on 8/19-44 Governor REEFORD GUY TUGWELL of Puerto Rico, while absent from the Island in Port au Prince, Haiti, informed; Acting Governor FERNOS ISEQUI at San Juan, Puerto Rico that he had been informed that ALBIZU-CAMPOS would be arraigned for re-sentencing at the San Juan Federal Court on August 22, 1944 (u)

This was later corroborated by Chief of Insular Police JOSHUA HELLINGER on 8/19/44, who advised that he had also been informed by Governor Tugwell of the possible arraignment of the subject on August 22.

The Honorable Judge ROBERT A. COOPER advised on August 21, 1944 that he had as yet issued no warrant for ALBIZU-CAMPOS' arrest, but that he stood ready to issue a motion to show cause why probation should not be revoked as soon as an appropriate petition was formally presented by the United States Attorney at San Juan. Judge COOPER stated that he knew that the United States Attorney could not present such a petition until he received clearance from the Department in Washington, and that the United States Attorney had advised him previously that the Department had issued instructions to him to take no further action in the case. Judge COOPER stated that in the event the petition were presented he would make the motion to show cause returnable in Puerto Rico ten days thereafter, which he considered a reasonable time for ALBIZU-CAMPOS to return to Puerto Rico, but in the event ALBIZU-CAMPOS requested additional time, any reasonable extension would be granted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

07119

JUDGE COOPER also advised that he planned his annual vacation of thirty days to commence in the latter part of September, 1944. Judge Cooper intends to be absent from the Island during his vacation, and therefore he stated that if the petition were presented to him a short time prior to his vacation he would make the motion to show cause returnable in Puerto Rico sometime in November, 1944 in order that he personally could handle the case. He also advised that he would place it after the general elections in early November, 1944 so as to preclude any accusation that election politics were involved in the revocation of probation.

[redacted] United States Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that he had made a trip to the States in July, 1944. While in New York City he conferred with [redacted] Probation Officer of the Southern District of New York. [redacted] advised [redacted] that he had received instructions from Washington to take no action in the case.

b7c Both [redacted] postponed further discussion in the matter until they had an opportunity to meet with the Chief of Probation, [redacted] at a meeting at Danbury, Connecticut. The meeting was held at Danbury among the three probation officers, and as a result of the conference [redacted] advised [redacted] that he felt free to go ahead with the case. As a result of this, on July 22, 1944, [redacted] and [redacted] visited ALBIZU-CANPOS in the Columbus Hospital in New York City, and advised ALBIZU-CANPOS that they were there at the request of the United States District Court for Puerto Rico in regard to the matter of the subject's probation sentence. [redacted] served the conditions of probation to ALBIZU-CANPOS, and although ALBIZU-CANPOS accepted them he refused to sign them, and stated he would refer the entire matter to his attorney, VITO MARCANTONIO. [redacted] advised that the conditions of probation were signed by [redacted] and not by himself.

ALBIZU-CANPOS was then shown the instructions given to him upon his release from the Atlanta Penitentiary. ALBIZU-CANPOS denied ever having heard these instructions read to him, but admitted that he had received some papers at that time which he did not read. The subject did not commit himself as to whether or not he would comply with the terms of probation and stated that his attorney had taken the matter up with the Attorney General and with the President of the United States. He advised that he understood that when this matter was placed before the Attorney General it would act as a stay until definite action was taken by the President. He said he suspected radical action would be taken in his case.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

07120

[redacted] stated that the subject talked to him in Spanish asking him how long he would be in the United States and whether he was attached to the United States Government and for how long. Subject asked both [redacted] and [redacted] to repeat their names before speaking to [redacted] in Spanish. [redacted] stated he advised subject that he was a probation officer attached to the United States District Court for Puerto Rico for the last two years.

The subject agreed to immediately get in touch with his attorney and show him the conditions of probation. He concluded by stating that he had previously given a statement to Mr. BENNETT and he assumed that everyone concerned had been furnished photostatic copies of this statement. The subject stated that all he had to say in the matter was contained in this statement.

b7c [redacted] further advised that so far as the subject's physical condition on July 22 was concerned he appeared to be "in the pink" and much better than he appeared to be the last time he saw the subject in Puerto Rico which was approximately at the time of the subject's trial in 1936.

[redacted] received, on August 7, 1944, a letter from [redacted] stating that he had not as yet received a call from the subject's attorney. He advised that he had been visited by Mr. J. CUENTA MILLER of the FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, and Mr. JAY HOLMES SMITH who is interested in the FREE INDIA and FREE PUERTO RICO movements. Both of these men expressed themselves in sympathy with the subject, but stated the visit had no official significance. [redacted] in his letter requested [redacted] to advise him of the wishes of the federal court in Puerto Rico in the matter.

United States Attorney PHILIP F. HERRICK advised that he had conferred with [redacted] concerning the serving of conditions of probation on the subject on July 22. He stated that in view of the fact that [redacted] had actually signed the conditions of probation instead of [redacted] he was of the opinion that technically speaking, such conditions served by [redacted] would not be binding on CAMPOS. He stated that the conditions specifically set forth the compliance required of the subject, and should have been served in the name of [redacted] the probation Officer of Puerto Rico, who still retains complete jurisdiction of the subject's case. He stated that in the event the Department

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c decided to institute further action against the subject at the present time he felt that a motion to show cause would be out of order in view of the above mentioned technical difficulty. He felt that in order to rectify the situation the specific conditions of probation should be set forth and signed by [REDACTED] and transmitted by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the subject in New York City. He said that he intended to call this matter to the attention of the Department by letter and ascertain whether such action was desired. He stated that he did not feel the conditions should be mailed to ALBIZU-CASPOS at the present time unless the Department took the position that the conditions would be enforced if the subject defied them.

PENDING~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

07122

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject.

Will maintain close contact with the Probation Officer of the Southern District of New York to ascertain any decision of the subject to accept or reject the conditions of probation.

THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

b7C Will continue to maintain close contact with JUDGE ROBERT A. COOPER, United States Probation Officer [REDACTED] and United States Attorney PHILIP F. HERRICK, for any decision concerning action in regard to a motion to show cause why the subject's probation should not be revoked.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ-100-3906

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

07123

INFORMANTS

[ T-1 - Office of Cable Censorship, Ochoa Building, San Juan, Puerto Rico. ]

101

- 7 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

JMH: MJG  
100-7689

New York, New York

19096

September 7, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: TAKE ACTION  
AND FOLLOW UP  
ADVISE  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 3-2-77

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
SEDITION  
SELECTIVE SERVICE  
VOORHIS ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto are two copies each of a letter from [redacted]  
U.S. Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, to [redacted]  
U.S. Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and a [redacted]  
relative to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. This material is supplied by [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-14-81 BY 8812 PMW  
cc: 100-47403



Very truly yours,

E.E. Conroy  
E. E. CONROY

RECORDED

SECRET  
HANDLED BY  
STOP DESK

105-11898-140  
62-7781-1241

F B I

NOV 9 1944

DECLASSIFIED BY 6082  
2-17-77

57 NOV 16 1944

500



19097

August 23rd 1944

[REDACTED]  
United States Probation Officer  
Federal Building  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

b7c  
Re: Pedro Albizu Campos

Dear [REDACTED]

In response to your telegram of August 22nd, I am enclosing by registered airmail Campos' file, which you forwarded on August 1st 1943. I am enclosing, also, in memorandum form, developments in the last few days.

I have no idea of the purpose of these communications except that when Mr. Milgram and Doctor Smith visited Washington and interviewed Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney, and representatives of the Attorney General's Office, they used the thirty-day period and the date of August 22nd in an effort to expedite action by the President concerning a pardon for which Campos had applied. As you were with me on July 22nd when Campos was visited, you know that no deadline was set and no date was mentioned for Campos to comply with the terms of his probation. These people who have telephoned in Campos' behalf have been extremely excited and have taken the attitude that it was the fault of this office and that this office was insisting on Campos a rrest on August 22nd.

I have discussed all of these interviews with Mr. Edwin O. Raudsep, an agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and have submitted to him copies of all correspondence with you, copy of a memorandum written on July 22nd following our interview with Mr. Campos. I am submitting also a copy of a memorandum which I am enclosing today.

I have tried to make the situation as clear as possible so that you might understand the local feeling. This local feeling, however, is on the part of the radical groups who have interested themselves in Campos' case.

I am enclosing the entire file, including copies of the Conditions of Probation, the original of my memorandum of July 22nd. I am retaining, however, pencilled notes from which my memorandum of today was compiled.

COPY DESTROYED

44 MAY 26 1960

Sincerely yours,

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/14/81 BY SP4VPM/STJH

[REDACTED] U.S. Probation Officer

MEMORANDUM

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos

19098

August 15th 1944: About 3:00 P.M., Mr. Charles Fahey, Solicitor General, Acting Attorney General, telephoned from Washington advising that he had received confidential information that a probation violation warrant had been issued for Mr. Campos. He requested Probation Officer to check on Mr. Campos' present physical condition and telephone back as soon as possible.

Shortly after this conversation, Mr. Richard Burke of the U.S. Attorney's Office, telephoned asking for information which he had been requested to secure for Mr. McNally, United States Attorney. A brief summary of the situation was given.

b7c b7D That evening Columbus Hospital was visited and the [redacted] were interviewed. They advised that Mr. Campos had been a privately admitted patient for one year and a staff doctor never allowed to examine him. His own physician visited two or three times per week until July 16th 1944 when he announced he was leaving on vacation. Mr. Campos' hospital chart shows a heart condition and high blood pressure. An electro-cardiogram taken July 16th 1944 verified the condition. Probation Officer learned Mr. Campos is very emotional, gets excited easily. His condition, with extreme excitement, might cause serious results. He is not bed-ridden, takes care of himself, does not have nursing care, but has his meals served in his room. He has not left the Hospital at any time.

Mr. Campos carries on his business activities from his Hospital room, having a secretary with him during business hours. He has numerous visitors, many prominent looking people, and seems to be living a normal life. The confidential opinion expressed was that he did not require hospital care, although his private physician believes he should remain here. It was felt that he would be able to carry on similar business activities outside the hospital. He receives some medication prescribed by his physician, which is unknown to the Hospital staff. Probation Officer agreed not to reveal the source of this information. //

August 16th 1944: Information secured at the Hospital was transmitted to Mr. Charles Fahey by telephone. Later, similar information was given to Mr. Burke, Assistant U.S. Attorney.

August 18th 1944: The U.S. Attorney's Office telephoned and talked to Mr. Baker requesting that when a warrant was received the U.S. Attorney's Office be consulted before the warrant was executed. Mr. Baker transmitted this information to [redacted]

August 19th 1944: Mr. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, telephoned and talked to [redacted] Probation Officer in this office, stating he understood a probation violation warrant had been issued in Puerto Rico. Mr. Bennett requested further information. //

b7c  
6-17-44  
105-11838-140

19099

August 21st 1944:

[redacted] telephoned Mr. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, and advised that as far as was known, no warrant was in existence. Mr. Bennett stated that information had reached him that such a warrant did exist, but advised also that he had been informed that Judge Cooper was in the United States and suggested that Judge Cooper hear the case immediately or authorize a Judge from this District to hold a hearing. Mr. Bennett was advised that insofar as we knew, no warrant existed and therefore there was no necessity for a hearing.

b7c  
Mr. Morris Milgram telephoned and talked to [redacted]. He stated that he was National Secretary of the Workers Defense League and stated that a warrant for Campos' arrest was in existence and it was his intention to swear out a writ of habeas corpus the moment Mr. Campos was arrested. He was advised that this office had no knowledge of a warrant. He stated, then, that when Mr. Campos was interviewed and served with Conditions of Probation on July 22nd 1944, Mr. Campos was given thirty days in which to comply with the terms of his probation or he would be arrested and taken back to Puerto Rico. Mr. Milgram was advised that this was not the case and that no time limit was set for Mr. Campos to comply. Mr. Milgram then asked what mention was made of a one-month period and was advised that in the Conditions of Probation regarding instructions as to reporting, Mr. Campos was directed to report by mail once a month to [redacted]. Mr. Milgram was advised that in [redacted] opinion, Mr. Campos and his representatives were confused and misconstrued things that were said during that interview on July 22nd. Mr. Milgram asked to be advised before Mr. Campos is to be arrested.

Doctor Jay Holmes Smith, who visited this office on August 7th 1944 (his visit reported to you on that same date), telephoned and talked to [redacted] advising that a warrant was in existence and asked what the intention of this office was in regard to arresting Campos. He was advised that as far as we knew no warrant existed, and then stated that [redacted] told him on August 7th that Mr. Campos was given thirty days in which to comply and that [redacted] told him (Dr. Smith) that Campos would be arrested, taken to West Street, to await transportation to Puerto Rico. Doctor Smith was emphatically corrected and reminded that during the conversation on August 7th, he was advised of what could happen and not what would happen because this office was in no position to predict what action the Court in Puerto Rico would take or the mechanics involved in Mr. Campos' arrest and transportation to Puerto Rico should the warrant be issued.

Mr. Mulcahy, United States Marshal for this District, telephoned and talked to [redacted] stating that Mr. Milgram had called him and asked for an interview on Wednesday, August 23rd. Mr. Mulcahy was advised that in so far as we knew no warrant existed.

August 22nd 1944:

A representative from the newspaper "PM" telephoned and talked with [redacted]. The conversation began with: "Do we understand that today is the deadline for Mr. Campos' arrest?". [redacted] stated that he did not know what they were talking about and then advised representative of "PM" that this office had no official knowledge of the existence of a warrant.

19100

August 22nd 1944:

b7C  
Mr. ERNEST Fleishman, 270 Broadway, New York, New York:---  
Barclay 7-0988--was brought to this office by [REDACTED] Deputy U.S.  
Marshal. Mr. Fleishman talked to [REDACTED] Probation Officer in this  
office, and demanded that we notify him when we intended to arrest Mr.  
Campos. [REDACTED] attempted to explain to him that this office had no  
knowledge of a warrant and would have no direct responsibility for the exe-  
cution of a warrant if one were received in this District. Mr. Fleishman  
refused to accept this explanation, stating flatly that he KNEW from his  
own confidential sources that a warrant was in existence and he was so posi-  
tive that he offered to wager \$1000.00 in the accuracy of his statements.  
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attempted to convince him that no warrant had been  
received and he refused to believe this, remarking to [REDACTED] "You  
wouldn't want to get yourself into a serious political jam, would you?". //

Mr. Fleishman represented himself to be an attorney for the  
American Civil Liberties Union, and now acting as attorney for Mr. Campos.  
He would not explain how he was retained or if Mr. Campos' former attorney,  
Mr. Marcantonio, had relinquished his place. He said: "We do not work with  
Marcantonio." An attempt was made to draw him out on his knowledge of  
this case and he appears to be thoroughly familiar with the legal aspects  
of the trial, appeal, etc. His motive in visiting this office appeared  
to be to secure advance information on the possible arrest of Mr. Campos  
so that he could be prepared with a writ of habeas corpus immediately upon  
Mr. Campos' arrival at this building. Since he claims he is Mr. Campos'  
attorney, Probation Officer agreed to notify him in the event Mr. Campos  
was arrested and we knew about it.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Juan

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
Security Matter - N

DATE: September 9, 1944

For the further information of the Bureau in the captioned matter the United States Attorney, PHILIP F. HERRICK of San Juan, has advised that on September 2, 1944 while visiting Governor REXFORD G. TUGWELL at La Fortaleza he ascertained that the Governor has recently recommended to the Department of Interior that a recommendation be made in turn to the Department of Justice that the probationary sentence of CAMPOS be commuted to the sentence actually served. Governor TUGWELL further commented that he had recommended in the event that commutation of sentence was not had, no action whatever be taken with regard to CAMPOS at least until after the forthcoming general elections are held in Puerto Rico on November 7, 1944.

MR. HERRICK advised the writer that he could not personally agree with this suggestion inasmuch as he felt that it would set a very bad precedent for similar cases. MR. HERRICK also stated that he had relayed the above information to the Department.

JML:PJ  
100-3906

cc - New York

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/19/81 BY 2842 PMV/STJW

RECORDED

105-11898-KA

HANDLED

62-7781-1114

EX

23 SEP 13 1944

52 OCT 5

1944



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO.

DATE: September 11, 1944

TCC:ESL:sm

146-7-65-776

Mr. Acker

Mr. Carson

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Tracy

Reference is made to your memorandum dated September 4, 1944, entitled as above, wherein you request any information the Criminal Division may have concerning action which may be contemplated with respect to Campos' refusal to comply with the requirements of his probation.

The Criminal Division has been advised that no action is contemplated in this matter at this time. You will be advised promptly should any different information reach the Department.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-18-00 BY SP4BJE-442

RECORDED

105-11898-142

62-7721-1181

14 SEP 16

EX-24

TRANSMITTED BY

5-10-44

9  
Piedra Blanca Campos

001

-157

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
JPC:DMH

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: September 15, 1944

FROM : J. C. Strickland

**CONFIDENTIAL**

07116

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY,  
PUERTO RICO; INTERNAL SECURITY (N)

Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beebe	
Miss Gandy	

EX-40  
5148JA-M43  
admin 11-18-00

The following information is being noted hereinafter for the purpose of bringing up to date the developments which have taken place during the recent past in connection with the probationary phase of the Campos case. By way of review it is recalled that Campos was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary on June 3, 1943; that in addition to his six-year penitentiary sentence for conspiracy to effect the violent overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico, Campos was sentenced to serve four years probation following the termination of this sentence; that to date he has not made an initial compliance with the terms of his probationary sentence in that he has refrained from even requesting the Federal Court in San Juan for permission to remain in New York City; and that a special inquiry conducted by the Bureau at the request of the Federal Judge in San Juan and with the expressed authorization of the Attorney General reflected that he is malingering for the purpose of circumventing the necessity for complying with this probationary sentence.

In July and August of 1944, erroneous allegations were disseminated by Campos, United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio and other associates of the CPA and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to the effect that a probation violator's warrant had been issued by the Federal Court in San Juan, calling for him to return to Puerto Rico in order that he might show cause why his probation should not be revoked. It has been reported by reliable sources, in this connection, that Campos and his associates resorted to these fabrications in the hope that they would serve to obviate the possibility of any future issuance of such a warrant. In line with this procedure, the aforementioned individuals adopted the following tactics which were supposed to bring about the desired effect: They charged that in the event such a warrant was executed, a parade would be staged in New York City, as well as similar demonstrations in the form of a "picket before the White House" in Washington, D. C., as a "great protest against Yankee imperialism."

At the instigation of Campos and his affiliates, a great barrage of protests was created for the obvious purpose of impressing interested officials of the United States Government with the idea that in the interests of expediency, no affirmative action should be taken with respect to requiring Campos to comply with the terms of his probationary sentence. There is set forth hereinafter in summary form, information to substantiate the foregoing:

## 1. Campos elicited the support of [REDACTED]

to proceed to Washington and intercede with State Department officials and Vice President Wallace in order that they might protest against the issuance and execution of a warrant calling for the arrest of Campos.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

EX-40

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-12 Pmv/STW/MS 5/19/81  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/19/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who has served as Campos' Attorney since his release from the Atlanta Penitentiary, is reported to have conferred with the President in the subject's behalf.

3. Reverend Jay Holmes Smith, an associate of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the President of Harlem Ashram, as well as the leader of the Free India movement in New York, prepared to organize a parade and picket before the White House in protest against the expected arrest of Campos.

b7C 4. Mr. Morris Milgram, a National Secretary of the Workers Defense League, informed the Pardon Attorney of the Department of Justice, as well as [redacted] United States Probation Officer for the Southern District of New York, that he would disseminate circulars of protest in the event Campos were arrested and that it was his intention "to swear out a writ of habeas corpus the minute Campos was arrested."

5. Mr. Ernest Fleishman, representing himself as an Attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union and as an Attorney for Campos, contacted the Probation Office in the Southern District of New York, and threatened one of the probation officers there with respect to the execution by that office of the Probation Violator's Warrant which Fleishman felt certain was in existence. Fleishman stated to that officer, "You wouldn't want to get yourself in a serious political jam, would you?"

6. In addition to the foregoing, the following individuals have indicated a very special interest in the developments of this case:

- a. United States Attorney McNally of the Southern District of New York.
- b. Mr. Richard Burke of the United States Attorney's Office of the Southern District of New York.
- c. Mr. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.
- d. United States Marshal Mulcahy of the Southern District of New York,
- e. And a representative of the newspaper "PM" which is an ardent exponent of Campos-Browder ideals.

7. In addition to the foregoing, Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, while vacationing in Haiti, directed a cablegram on August 19, 1944, to the Chief of the Puerto Rican Insular Police, wherein he evidenced his interest in this case. Later, on September 2, 1944, Governor Tugwell advised the United States Attorney in San Juan that he had recommended to the Department of the Interior that a recommendation be made in turn to the Department of Justice to the effect that the probationary sentence of Campos be commuted to the sentence actually served. Tugwell further commented that he had recommended, in the event that commutation of sentence was not effected, no action whatever be taken with regard to Campos, "at least until after the forthcoming general elections are held in Puerto Rico on November 7, 1944." (f) (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## CONFIDENTIAL

In connection with this entire matter it should be recalled that the Federal Court in San Juan rightfully has sole jurisdiction with respect to the probationary phase of the captioned case and that the Federal Judge in that district,

Robert A. Cooper, has been consistent in his position in that he has always maintained that if Campos refused to comply and if a petition were presented, he would immediately issue a motion to show cause why revocation should not take place. As far as the presentation of a petition is concerned, it is my understanding that this action can be taken with respect to a probation violator without any reference whatsoever to the Attorney General or to any division of the Department of Justice. Nevertheless, in this instance, the following should be noted:

Judge Cooper has stated on several occasions that he "stands ready to issue a motion to show cause why probation should not be revoked as soon as an appropriate petition is formally presented to him by the United States Attorney in San Juan." Judge Cooper has also stated that he realizes the United States Attorney cannot present this petition until he receives clearance from the Department of Justice in Washington, in view of the Department's previous instructions to the United States Attorney "to take no further action in this case." Judge Cooper states that in the event such a petition is presented, he would make the motion to show cause returnable in Puerto Rico ten days thereafter.

From the standpoint of the Federal Court in Puerto Rico it has been learned by the San Juan Office that neither the Federal Judge nor the probation officer nor the United States Attorney plan to take any further action until additional instructions are received from the Department of Justice. As far as the Department of Justice is concerned, it has recently indicated to the Bureau in a memorandum from the Criminal Division that it is in receipt of information, from sources not disclosed to the Bureau by the Criminal Division, that no action is contemplated at the present time with respect to effecting the compliance of the subject.

**OBSERVATIONS:** It appears from a review of the facts available to the Bureau, as set forth above, that the instant case remains and will remain in status quo, inasmuch as the responsible parties involved have declined to take affirmative action with respect to causing the subject to comply with the terms of his probationary sentence. This refusal on their part is apparently predicated upon the action taken by Congressman Marcantonio, the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, various Communist front organizations, and other persons, some of whom are high-ranking government officials who are agitating for the commutation of Campos' sentence by the President.

**ACTION:** No action is recommended with respect to the data set forth above, inasmuch as the salient information contained herein is presently in the possession of interested governmental agencies. You may be assured, however, that this case is being given preferred and thorough attention and that as relevant information is developed it is being referred to the appropriate departments of the government, particularly to the Attorney General, since he has expressed a personal interest in the case, and to the Criminal Division since it has indicated that the facts developed by the Bureau to date in the course of its inquiries reflect a conspiracy on the part of Campos and the officials of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to violate the terms of the Selective Service and Training Act. You will be advised of additional developments in this case as they occur.

CONFIDENTIAL - 3 -

## F.B.I. TELETYPE

19095

[ DECODED COPY ]

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK  
 DIRECTOR ROUTINE  
 DROP.

13

20

3-35

PM

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, IS - N. BOTH [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] REVEALED THAT CAMPOS MAY LEAVE THE COLUMBUS HOSPITAL SHORTLY. [REDACTED] INDICATED CAMPOS MAY SPEND FIRST FEW DAYS AFTER LEAVING THE HOSPITAL AT THE APARTMENT OF HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, ANNA CLAVEL, TWENTYSEVEN EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET, APARTMENT THREE D, [REDACTED] REVEALED THAT CAMPOS MAY RESIDE EVENTUALLY IN A NINE ROOM APARTMENT RECENTLY RENTED BY CARMEN RIVERA - HARRERO FOR HIM AT EIGHT TWO SIX BECK STREET, BRONX, NY. [REDACTED] INDICATED THAT NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES IN NYC WOULD HENCEFORTH CENTER AT THIS ADDRESS. THIS MATTER WILL BE CLOSELY FOLLOWED AND THE BUREAU ADVISED. (u) b7D

CONROY (u)

RECEIVED:

9-20-44

3:56 P.M.

EWT

REB (u)

5/19/81  
 CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/BTS/RW  
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
 DATE OF REVIEW 5/19/81

105-11898-144  
 RECORDED  
 &  
 INDEXED  
 EX 9/50  
 011

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB  
 ON 4-18-00  
 Admin

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems (u) b7



XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
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4

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105-11898 Serials 145, 146, 147 and 148

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TELETYPE

OCT 18 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 8 18 3-51 PM

RECTOR URGENT

RY. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, SS, VOORHIS  
T, IS - N. ~~CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT~~ HAS  
ADVISED THAT PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS IS CONSIDERING MOVING TO MEXICO  
SOME LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY FOR THE WINTER IN ORDER TO OBTAIN  
WARMER CLIMATE. INFORMANT FURTHER ADVISED THAT REVEREND JAY  
JAMES SMITH, HEAD OF THE HARLEM ASHRAM AND ASSOCIATED WITH THE  
FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, INTENDED TO GO TO WASHINGTON ON  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, TO INTERVIEW OFFICIALS OF THE LATIN  
AMERICAN SECTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITH A VIEW TO MOVING  
CAMPOS TO MEXICO OR SOUTH AMERICA. CAMPOS HAS TOLD THE INFORMANT  
THAT HE IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN MEXICO AS HE HAS MANY GOOD FRIENDS  
THERE AND EVEN THE PRESIDENT WILL GREET HIM.

END

NY R 8 WA

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/19/81

BY 2742 PWT/ARU

62-11898-149  
OCT 30 1944

105-11898-149  
62-11898-149  
14 OCT 1944  
CONFIDENTIAL

only  
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-18-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB  
*Admin.*

**CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED**

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

105-1111

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

07125

Originated At: New York, New York

S.J. File No. 100-3906

Made At:

Date:

Period:

Made By:

San Juan, Puerto Rico

10/28/44

9/19,30; 10/6,  
12,14,16,25/44

DAVID HANLIN BECKER

PJ

PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases

SECURITY MATTER -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ISOLINA RONDON reported on her return to Puerto Rico that the subject was in good health and feigning illness to fool Government authorities. General impression among Nationalists here in Puerto Rico is that he is suffering from a paralysis occurred because of prison hardships. News received by Puerto Rican press that subject's health improved. Other authorities state ALBIZU-CAMPOS could leave the hospital at present time. Nationalist Party undertook drive to raise money to support subject's hospitalization bills. \$1,000 forwarded from Puerto Rico to New York for this purpose. Request received in Puerto Rico from New York leaders to help in this cause. No change in probation status. Various outside parties in New York have interested themselves in preventing ALBIZU-CAMPOS' arrest for failure to comply with probation terms.

- P -

## REFERENCE:

Bureau File 62-7701.

Letter to the Bureau from San Juan dated 8/5/44.

Letter to Bureau from San Juan dated 9/9/44.

Report of Special Agent DAVID HANLIN BECKER dated 9/1/44 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

CLASS. &amp; EXT. BY 2812 PMV/ROKMS

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3/20/91

## DETAILS:

STATE OF HEALTH

ISOLINA RONDON, National Treasurer of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, reported to T-1 on her return to Puerto Rico on September 10, 1944 that she had seen ALBIZU-CAMPOS on many occasions.

HANDLED BY

DAVID BECKER

COPY DESTROYED

14 MAY 26 1968

Copies:

5 - Bureau

5 - New York (1-Col. S. V. Constant,  
D. of I., 2 SC

1 - SID, San Juan

1 - ONI, San Juan

3 - San Juan

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CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

07126

while visiting in New York City. She stated that he was in good health and that for the most part he was feigning illness. (S)(u)

She admitted that he did suffer from heart ailments but that these were not enough to consider him in poor health. His principal reason for remaining in the hospital was for the purpose of avoiding compliance with his probation in order to fool the American authorities. (S)(u)

(T-2 advised) (S)(u) ISOLINA RONDON advised DOMA LAURA M. ALBIZU-CAMPOS, wife of the subject who resides in Lima, Peru, on 10/11/44 that her husband's health is almost entirely restored and that upon seeing him he does not show the effects of his trials and tribulations. She remarked that the subject's will power and jovial nature have helped him a great deal and in spite of all his problems he has improved a great deal.

(S)(u) [redacted] stated that the general impression among the Nationalists of Puerto Rico, who are not in the high positions to know the true stories of CAMPOS' health, is that ALBIZU-CAMPOS is suffering from a paralysis which he was stricken with because of the hardships he suffered in the Federal Penitentiary.

On October 11, 1944 the three San Juan newspapers the "World Journal", "El Imparcial" and "El Mundo" each carried an article advising that news had been received from the Associated Press in New York City that the health of ALBIZU-CAMPOS had greatly improved. The report stated that the hospital reported that his condition is much better in spite of his present state of health. However, they were advised that it had been impossible to get a declaration from the subject himself which would clarify the situation. All newspaper men had tried in vain.

Immediately thereafter (T-3 reported that on 10/11/44) (S)(u) RAFAEL CANCEL-RODRIGUEZ, leader of the Nationalist Party of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, had sent a cablegram to JULIO PINTO-CANDIA in New York as follows:

"Inform us by cable immediately the state of health of 'Maestro' (ALBIZU-CAMPOS). They are circulating alarming news."

(T-3) (S)(u) was of the opinion that this cablegram came as a result of the newspaper article that appeared on October 11th. As yet there had been no reply of this cablegram of CANCEL.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**CONFIDENTIAL**

07127

b7c [REDACTED] U.S. Probation Officer, advised that he had received word from [REDACTED] Probation Officer, Southern District New York on August 23, 1944 that he had interviewed (T-4 and T-5) and received the following information: ALBIZU-CAMPOS was a privately admitted patient for one year at the Columbus Hospital in New York City and that a staff doctor of the hospital had never been permitted to examine him. Subject's private physician visited him two or three times a week until July 16, 1944 when he announced that he was leaving on a vacation. ALBIZU-CAMPOS' hospital chart showed a heart condition and high blood pressure. An electrocardiogram taken 7/16/44 verified this condition. The subject was reported as being very emotional and easily excited. His condition with extreme excitement might cause serious results. However, he is in no way bedridden and takes care of himself without a nurse but has his meals served in his room. He has never left the hospital at any time. The subject carried on business activities from his hospital room and has his Secretary with him during business hours. He has numerous visitors and seems to be living a normal life. The confidential opinion given by these two informants to [REDACTED] was that subject did not require hospital care. It was felt that he would be able to carry on similar activities outside the hospital. He received some medication proscribed by his physician but the nature of this is unknown to the hospital staff.

EFFORTS TO COLLECT MONEY FOR HOSPITALIZATION  
OF SUBJECT

(c) (u) T-2 advised that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, a leader of the Nationalist Party in New York, had written to FELIX BENITEZ-REXACH on May 13, 1944 and to RAFAEL BERRIOS, Yabucoa, P.R. on the same date asking for financial aid from each of them. It should be noted that FELIX BENITEZ-REXACH, who is Vice-President of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, used to contribute money to the Nationalist Party and has been sympathetic to their cause. In the letter to BERRIOS, MEDINA states:

"As you know, we are supporting 'El Viejo' (the old man which refers to the subject) in the hospital and this throws us into a very embarrassing financial position. Without consulting him, because you know how he is, I take the liberty of bothering you to see what you can do about it, immediately.

"We need \$2,000 by the end of this month and all the sources have been exhausted in this city. The situation is so pressing that I beg you to try to get as much as you can and remit it to JULIO PINTO GANDIA."

**CONFIDENTIAL**

07128

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S.J. 100-3906

(u) (T-2 advised) that the letter from MEDINA to BENITEZ-REXACH was somewhat more veiled as it requested that BENITEZ-REXACH send \$2,000 as a loan to meet "our obligations" at the end of May, this being the only solution to the difficult problem that "they" are in. Similarly according to (T-2) the Nationalist leader in New York LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ wrote each of the following: JOSE NOYA, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; PEDRO ORPI, Ponce, Puerto Rico and RAMON M. VICENTE, San Juan, Puerto Rico. These three letters were addressed June 26, 1944. This according to (T-2) is also a veiled letter in which VELAZQUEZ mentions a sister who is in an insane asylum and adds that urgent necessity compels him to solicit immediate aid of an old friend. He stated to each of them "to fulfill a sacred obligation I must get together a sum of money by the end of this week and I hope my friend upon receipt of this letter will send me by registered airmail the largest amount of money you can lend me, which, God willing, will overcome the urgent necessity of this loan."

It should be noted that PEDRO ORPI, <sup>is</sup> leader of the Spanish Republic Movement in San Juan which advocates the restoration of the Republican Constitution of Spain as it existed prior to the Spanish Civil War.

b2, b7D [redacted] stated that the Nationalist Party had appointed a special committee of three important Nationalist leaders to collect funds in Puerto Rico for the purpose of sending it to New York to pay for the hospitalization of the subject. This drive continued through July and August, 1944 and the goal set was \$1,000. Requests were made of prominent Nationalists and sympathizers throughout the Island. T-2 advised that this sum was apparently sent to ALBIZU-CAMPOS care of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ by JOSE RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR a member of the collecting committee on 8/7/44. T-2 stated that RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR wrote this letter in such a way as to cloud its meaning and purpose. He stated (u)

"After two years absence I am going back into business and I have decided to give preference to my credit in the United States. For that purpose I trust you will arrange to have the amount enclosed paid to my creditors, obtaining payments of my accounts so that I may continue making monthly, or other, payments as my business prospers here." (u)

Enclosed was a check for \$1,000. T-2 pointed out that possibly the drive for money was to continue according to the above statement of RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



PLANS OF ALBIZU-CAMPOS' WIFE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(u) T-2 advised that JUAN JUARBE JUARBE in Lima Peru advised JULIO PINTO GANDIA in New York City on 6/15/44 that something must be done to relieve the economic condition of LAURA MENESES ALBIZU-CAMPOS, wife of the subject, as her income is insufficient owing to the high cost of living and the medical treatments being given to the "boy." The rest of this letter further states that in view of the rather hostile feeling of the family and the National indifference he deems it inadvisable that subject come to Peru but he adds that the subject's wife wishes to leave Peru for some other country, possibly Cuba, where she might be joined by her husband.

PROBATION STATUSA. STATUS AS REPORTED BY OFFICIALS IN SAN JUAN

b7C [REDACTED] U. S. Probation Officer, advised that there had been no change so far as he knew in the probation status of ALBIZU-CAMPOS. No effort had been made to make CAMPOS comply with the terms of his probation as served upon him on 7/22/44 in New York City. United States Attorney PHILIP F. HERRICK stated that he had no further news regarding the probation status of the subject except that he had learned that a great deal of effort was being made by certain persons in New York City to prevent CAMPOS' arrest and his compliance with the terms of probation. He mentioned that he had understood that the Workers Defense League in New York City was actively engaged in propaganda urging that CAMPOS be given a full pardon. Mr. HERRICK advised that he is not in agreement with the idea that the probationary sentence of ALBIZU-CAMPOS be commuted to the sentence actually served or that no action be taken in regard to CAMPOS. It was Mr. HERRICK's opinion that this would set a very bad precedent in similar cases. He has so advised the Department.

B. NEWS OF POSSIBLE ARREST OF SUBJECT RECEIVED IN PUERTO RICO

(u) T-1 advised that the Nationalists had no news of the possible arrest of ALBIZU-CAMPOS on 8/22/44 for his failure to comply with the terms and conditions of his probation which were served on 7/22/44. The rumor which reached Puerto Rico as previously reported did not cause any alarm among the Nationalists and there has been no mention of the possibility of his arrest among Nationalists. No preparations were made in any way for demonstrations in the event he was arrested.

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(T-6 advised that T-7 had stated that he believed that a recommendation should be made to the Department of Justice that the probationary sentence of the subject be commuted to the sentence actually served. (T-7) further of the opinion that in the event commutation of the sentence was not deemed advisable no action whatever should be taken regarding ALBIZU-CAMPOS until after the forthcoming General Insular Elections to be held in Puerto Rico on November 7, 1944. (w)

C. INTERESTS OF PARTIES IN NEW YORK IN BEHALF OF  
ALBIZU-CAMPOS

[redacted] advised that he had been advised by [redacted] of the New York Probation Office in the latter part of August, 1944 that prominent persons in Washington such as (T-8 and T-9) had called his, [redacted] office and stated that they were under the impression that a warrant was to be issued for the subject's arrest on 8/22/44. These parties were advised that no such warrant had been issued. In addition, there were inquiries at [redacted] office by the United States Attorney in New York and the Marshall's Office regarding the issuance of a warrant for CAMPOS' arrest. [redacted] further pointed out that MORRIS MILGRAM, National Secretary of the Workers Defense League, called him and stated that he understood that a warrant for subject's arrest was in existence and that it was his, MILGRAM's, intention to swear out a writ of habeas corpus the minute subject was arrested. MILGRAM was told that the New York Probation Office had no knowledge of a warrant. MILGRAM then stated that when the subject was served with the conditions of the probation on 7/22/44 he, the subject, had been given 30 days in which to comply with the terms of his probation. [redacted] stated he told MR. MILGRAM this was not the case and that no time limit had been set. [redacted] further stated that the subject and his representatives were confused and misconstrued things that were said at the interview between DEAN and the subject on 7/22/44 at which time the conditions of the probation were served. The only mention of a one month's period was that in the conditions of probation ALBIZU-CAMPOS was directed to report by mail once a month to [redacted]. In conclusion MR. MILGRAM asked to be advised before the subject was arrested. (w) b7c

DR. J. HOLMES SMITH also called the Probation Office in New York and stated that he understood a warrant was in existence. He wanted to know the intention of the Probation Office in regard to arresting the subject. He was advised that no warrant existed as far as the New York Probation Office knew. MR. SMITH then stated that [redacted] had told him

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on August 7th that the subject had been given 30 days in which to comply and that if he had not complied in that time he would be arrested to await transportation to Puerto Rico. [REDACTED] stated that he told SMITH that during the August 7th conversation which SMITH referred to [REDACTED] had only advised SMITH of what could happen and not what would happen because the New York Probation Office had no knowledge of what action the Court in Puerto Rico would take in regard to CAMPOS' arrest and transportation. These two conversations with MILGRAM and SMITH took place on August 21st.

On August 22, 1944 a representative of the newspaper "PM" called and stated that he understood August 22nd was the deadline for CAMPOS' arrest. Again [REDACTED] stated he had to advise this individual that he had no knowledge of the existence of a warrant.

b7c [REDACTED] stated that another individual named ERNEST FLEISHMAN, 270 Broadway, New York City called at the office on 8/22/44 and talked to [REDACTED] of the New York Probation Office. FLEISHMAN demanded to be notified when the Probation Office intended to arrested the subject. [REDACTED] explained to FLEISHMAN that the Probation Office had no knowledge of a warrant and had no direct responsibility for the execution of a warrant if one were received in the New York District. FLEISHMAN refused to accept this explanation and stated flatly that he knew from confidential sources that a warrant was in existence and he was so confident of this fact that he offered a wager of \$1,000 on the accuracy of his statements. When [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Deputy U.S. Marshal attempted to convince him that no warrant existed FLEISHMAN remarked to [REDACTED] "you don't want to get yourself into a serious political jam do you?" MR. FLEISHMAN represented himself on this case as an Attorney of the American Civil Liberties Union who was now acting as an attorney for ALBIZU CAMPOS. He didn't explain how he was retained or if ALBIZU CAMPOS' former attorney VITO MARCANTONIO had relinquished his post as attorney. FLEISHMAN merely said "I don't work with MARCANTONIO."

An attempt was made by the New York Probation Office to draw FLEISHMAN out as to his knowledge of the case and he appeared to be thoroughly familiar with the legal aspects of the trial and appeal in the subject's case. [REDACTED] explained that FLEISHMAN's motive in visiting the New York Probation Office was apparently to secure advance information on the possible arrest of CAMPOS so that he could be prepared with a writ of habeas Corpus immediately upon the arrest. Since he claimed to be the subject's attorney the Probation Office agreed to notify him in the event ALBIZU CAMPOS was arrested and the New York Probation Office had knowledge of it. In conclusion [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

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that when HILGREN and SMITH visited in Washington and interviewed MR. LYONS, Pardon Attorney and Representative of the Attorney General's Office, they used 30 day period and the deadline of August 22nd in an effort to expedite action by the President concerning the pardon for which the subject had applied.

b7C [REDACTED] in conclusion stated that he recalled distinctly that when he and [REDACTED] called on the subject at Columbus Hospital on 7/22/44, there had been no deadline fixed as to when CAMPOS would have to comply before being subject to arrest.

PENDING

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S.J. 100-3906

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07133

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will contact [T-3] <sup>SW</sup> to ascertain if RAFAEL CANCEL received any answer to his cablegram requesting information concerning the health of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Will through T-2 and T-1 ascertain if further financial drives are being made for the support of ALBIZU CAMPOS in New York City. Will also ascertain from these individuals any information regarding the state of health of ALBIZU CAMPOS. <sup>(S) (U)</sup>

Will continue to maintain close contact with Judge ROBERT A. COOPER, U. S. Probation Officer [REDACTED] and USA PHILIP F. HENRICK for any action or decision regarding the probation status of the subject.

b7c

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

\* Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject.

\* Will maintain close contact with the Probation Officer of the Southern District of New York to ascertain any decision of the subject to accept or reject the conditions of probation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

T-1 [REDACTED]

T-2 is Office of Postal Censorship, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

T-3 [REDACTED]

T-4 [REDACTED]

T-5 [REDACTED]

T-6 [REDACTED]

T-7 [REDACTED]

T-8 [REDACTED]

T-9 [REDACTED]

The above individuals are carried under temporary symbols at their own request or because it was necessary to protect their identity in the preparation of this report.

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105-11848-150

JPC:mn  
62-7721

Mr. Tom C. Clark  
Assistant Attorney General  
John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS

In order to supplement the information previously made available to you concerning Pedro Albizu-Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, there is attached one copy of the report made in the captioned case by Special Agent David Hanlin Becker dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on October 28, 1944.

As additional relevant data are received concerning Pedro Albizu-Campos, they will be made available to you.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/19/81 BY SP4  
PmV/185/101

RECEIVED - CLERK OF  
NOV 21 1 54 PM '44  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOV 28 1944 157

JPC



# CONFIDENTIAL F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DECODED COPY

FROM SAN JUAN 11-20-44  
TO WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

NR 201525

12:14 PM EWT

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, ETC. SAN JUAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE PUBLISHED ARTICLES STATING THAT PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS WILL RETURN PUERTO RICO SHORTLY. SPECULATION AS TO HIS RETURN HAS VARIED FROM LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER TO FEBRUARY, 1945. MAJORITY STATE THAT HE WILL RETURN IN TIME FOR PRO-INDEPENDENCE CONGRESS TO BE HELD DECEMBER 10, 1944. NATIONALIST PARTY LEADERS HAVE STATED TO PRESS THAT THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ALBIZU-CAMPOS RETURN. [REDACTED] HAS QUESTIONED NATIONALIST LEADERS AND, STATES THAT THEY HAVE HAD NO INFORMATION AS TO ALBIZU RETURN AND DO NOT KNOW THE SOURCE FROM WHICH THESE RUMORS STARTED. IT IS REQUESTED THAT NEW YORK IMMEDIATELY ADVISE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION IF THERE IS ANY INDICATION IN NEW YORK THAT ALBIZU-CAMPOS IS PLANNING TO LEAVE COLUMBUS HOSPITAL FOR A TRIP TO PUERTO RICO OR ELSEWHERE.

RECEIVED

11-20-44

2:15 PM EWT

JCK

5/19/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/BTJ/KW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/19/81

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJT-MUB  
ON 4-19-00

admin.  
ORIGINAL--DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

105-11898-✓  
NOT RECORDED

119 JAN 31 1950

61 FEB 28 1950

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

CONFIDENTIAL

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

07135

This Case Originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SJ File No. 100-3906

Report made at SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO	Date Made 1/18/45	Period for Which Made 11/20/44; 1/8, 9/45	Report Made by DAVID HANLIN BECKER aes
Title PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, Was.			Character of Case SECURITY MATTER - N

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Rumors circulated in San Juan in November 1944 to the effect that the subject would return to Puerto Rico in time for the Pro-Independence Congress of 12/10/44. Nationalist Party leaders denied any knowledge of subject's return, claiming that it was a publicity stunt of the Pro-Independence Congress and also that it was an effort on the part of American authorities to study public reaction in preparation for the time when ALBIZU CAMPOS actually did return. In December 1944, public campaign started by Nationalist Party to collect money throughout the Island for support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in New York City. \$625.00 collected in his behalf by Nationalists at Pro-Independence Congress of 12/10/44. WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE published article asking for subject's release, which was distributed in Puerto Rico. Dominican Revolutionaries residing in Puerto Rico accused of interfering in behalf of ALBIZU CAMPOS and Puerto Rican independence. Subject was popular figure with second Pro-Independence Congress held 12/10/44; mention of his name loudly cheered. Congress passed resolution to demand his unconditional freedom. Money forwarded by Nationalist Party to subject's wife in Lima, Peru, on 1/10/45 (9/45)

- P -

## REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 62-7721.

Report of Special Agent DAVID HANLIN BECKER dated October 28, 1944, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

COPY DESTROYED

14 MAY 26 1960

Copies of this Report

- 5 - Bureau
- 5 - NY (1-661. [REDACTED])
- D. of I., 2 SC)
- 1 - SID, San Juan
- 1 - ONI, San Juan
- 3 - San Juan

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105-11814-151

7721-1294

b7c

DETAILS:

RUMOR OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' RETURN TO PUERTO RICO

On approximately November 10, 1944, rumors began to circulate in San Juan to the effect that the subject would return to Puerto Rico on November 20, 1944 from New York City. These rumors stated that ALBIZU CAMPOS was returning to Puerto Rico in time for the second Pro-Independence Congress, which was to be held December 10, 1944.

On November 16, 1944, EL MUNDO, largest Spanish daily newspaper in San Juan, Puerto Rico, published an article stating that they had attempted to verify the rumors being circulated in San Juan. They had interviewed ERASMO VELAZQUEZ-OLMEDA, Secretary of the Nationalist Party, and he had advised that the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico had not received news as to when ALBIZU CAMPOS would return. He stated, however, that he would personally announce to the Puerto Rican people the date that ALBIZU CAMPOS departed from Miami for Puerto Rico.

EL IMPARCIAL, second largest Spanish daily newspaper, on November 21, 1944, published an article stating that CAMPOS would return at any moment. Subsequently on November 29, 1944, both EL MUNDO and EL IMPARCIAL published a statement by the United Press to the effect that ALBIZU CAMPOS had been personally interviewed in New York City and found to be in too delicate a condition to travel to Puerto Rico. He refused to give interviewing reporters any indication as to when he would leave.

1062-674D [REDACTED] advised that in a personal conversation with RAFAEL RIVERA-MATOS, important figure in the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, RIVERA-MATOS had expressed the opinion that these rumors were being circulated by the Pro-Independence Congress officials in order to stimulate interest in the coming Pro-Independence Congress. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, as President of the Congress, wanted a large attendance and believed the name ALBIZU CAMPOS would be a drawing card. (S) (u)

T-1 advised that in talking to ISOLINA RONDON, Treasurer of the Nationalist Party, and ERASMO VELAZQUEZ-OLMEDA, Secretary of the Party, they had advised that they believed the rumor was being circulated by American authorities in order to test what the public reaction would be to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' return. They felt that the rumor was merely a "feeler" so that they might see what they would have to contend with if (S) (u)

CAMPOS would return.

By radiogram dated November 25, 1944, the New York Field Division advised that they had no indication that CAMPOS would return to Puerto Rico. There had been some talk of his leaving the hospital in the near future, this being based on ALBIZU CAMPOS' belief that he would receive an unconditional pardon. He was supposed to have received assurance from VITO MARCANTONIO to this effect. This information had not been verified at that time. ALBIZU CAMPOS had indicated that if he should leave the hospital, he might go to Mexico to live. This plan also was indefinite, as ALBIZU CAMPOS had taken no definite steps along these lines at that time.

ALBIZU CAMPOS did not return in time for the Pro-Independence Congress of December 10, 1944, and at the present time the rumor concerning his return has died down.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' CONTROL OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY IN PUERTO RICO

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] advised that indication of ALBIZU CAMPOS' control of the Party affairs in Puerto Rico was shown when on November 12, 1944, the Executive Council met in San Juan, Puerto Rico. ISOLINA RONDON and RAFAEL RIVERA-MATOS presented resolutions for the Executive Committee's approval that they had directly received from ALBIZU CAMPOS when they had visited him in New York City during their trips to the United States in 1944. These resolutions, according to [REDACTED] were the ideas of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, and are as follows: (S) (U)

1. That no Nationalist may speak, in the name of the Nationalist Party, on the platform of any other political party, or on the platform of the Pro-Independence Congress. Nationalists would be permitted to speak on their own behalf but not in the name of the Party. Members of the Executive Council, however, are completely forbidden from speaking. (S) (U)
2. No Nationalist or member of any other political party will be permitted to speak on the platform of the Nationalist Party without first being invited by the Secretary of the Nationalist Party to do so. (S) (U)

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3. That any person wishing to join the Nationalist Party must first publish his intention in the press of Puerto Rico so that all might know he is a Nationalist. (S)(u)
4. That no new member of the Nationalist Party will be able to hold any official position within the Party for a period of one year. (S)(u)

b2, b7D

In addition to these resolutions, there were specific resolutions expelling two members of the Nationalist Party for activities in other political parties, and a specific resolution bringing to trial another member who had participated in Popular Party affairs, thus neglecting his Nationalist Party duties. [REDACTED] did not know if these resolutions regarding expulsions of members came directly from ALBIZU-CAMPOS, but he suggested that they at least grew out of a general directive of ALBIZU-CAMPOS to tighten party affairs by preventing members from weakening the party through their participation in the affairs of other political parties. (S)(u)

#### FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES IN BEHALF OF PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS

T-2 advised that at the Executive Council meeting of November 12, 1944, the finances of the Party were thoroughly discussed by ISOLINA RONDON. An Economic Committee was appointed of three Directors, PAULINO CASTRO, JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, and FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS. This group of Directors were to see that a representative was appointed in each town on the Island for the purpose of collecting money. The above mentioned Directors were to immediately begin a campaign for the collection of money by contacting Nationalists, Nationalist sympathizers, and various places of business for donations for the support of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS in New York City. The goal for this drive was set at \$50,000, and as much money as was collected would be forwarded to New York City by ISOLINA RONDON for hospital expenses of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. If the money was not obtained in this fashion of private collection, there was to begin a public collection. (S)(u)

T-2 stated that the private collection did not raise sufficient funds and that therefore a public campaign was to begin on December 9, 1944. PEDRO PEREZ-PAGAN, Acting President of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, published in the newspapers of Puerto Rico a proclamation to the effect that a campaign would begin to collect money to support PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, and that soon, members of the Nationalist Party would (S)(u)

visit the people of the Island in order to obtain funds. He urged the people of the Island to support this fund for CAMPOS. To carry out this campaign, tables have been set up in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in the plaza, the market place, and in various towns throughout the Island. These tables contain a box in which the public is requested to donate money. The tables are adorned with Nationalist flags and carry large pictures of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. As yet the collection has not started in San Juan, but it is expected that this collection will begin in San Juan around January 15th. (S) W,

As part of this program, ISOLINA RONDON set up two tables at the Pro-Independence Congress held at the Hipodromo Quintana in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, on December 10, 1944. These tables were similar to the one described above, and ISOLINA RONDON advised T-2 that on the day of the Congress, she had collected \$625.00 for the support of ALBIZU-CAMPOS. (S) W,

b2, b7D [redacted] advised that ISOLINA RONDON forwarded money to New York City through either RAMON MEDINA-RAMIREZ or JULIO PINTO-ANDIA. According to information in the possession of [redacted] it was forwarded by money order on January 10, 1945 by ISOLINA RONDON. It was previously reported that JOSE RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR forwarded to RAMON MEDINA-RAMIREZ on August 7, 1944, \$1,000 for the benefit of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. (S) W,

T-3 subsequently advised that on August 28, 1944, RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR again wrote to MEDINA-RAMIREZ concerning the transmittal of the above mentioned funds. RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR stated that he had received an acknowledgement of the money sent on August 7, 1944, but he was suspicious of the acknowledgement because it consisted of a card which appeared to have been written by an illiterate person, signed FREIDIN. Furthermore, RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR's name was misspelled in the addressing of the card. In this letter to MEDINA-RAMIREZ, RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR asked for more explicit instructions as to how he should carry on his "present job." He added that some people would weaken the authority of his office by sending remittances direct to New York City. He added "we must find some way to prevent anyone sending letters to Puerto Rico that would interfere with our economic problem." He then stated there was some people in Puerto Rico who would like to see a detailed statement of the debt, and even the order "disposes" in order that they would be assured that they were cooperating in a good deed. He also advised MEDINA-RAMIREZ that some people in Puerto Rico would like a personal letter thanking them for their contributions in behalf of the cause.



b7c PROBATION STATUS OF PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS

[REDACTED] United States Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, United States Attorney PHILIP F. HERRICK, and the Honorable ROBERT A. COOPER, District Judge for the United States District Court for Puerto Rico all advised that there had been no change as yet in their respective offices regarding the probation status of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS.

b2, b7D EFFORTS TO OBTAIN UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF CAMPOS

[REDACTED] there was being distributed in San Juan a copy of a release taken from the publication of the Workers Defense League in New York. This reads as follows:

"A public campaign to secure a full Presidential pardon for Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist (Independence) Party, and to prevent his being returned to prison was announced by MORRIS MILGRAM, national secretary of the WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE.

"Dr. ALBIZU-CAMPOS was convicted in 1936 on the charge of conspiring to overthrow the United States government by force though his movement has a record of non-violent action surpassing that of the India Congress Party," said Mr. MILGRAM. "In his first trial the jury disagreed, six Americans voting guilty and six Puerto Ricans voting not guilty. He was convicted in the second trial by a jury consisting of ten Americans and two Puerto Ricans, employees of the big American sugar interests.

"Mr. ELMER ELLSWORTH, a member of the convicting jury, who repudiated his vote for conviction, charges that the jury was packed by important officials of the big American corporations which were annoyed by Dr. ALBIZU-CAMPOS' labor activities and his agitation for independence, which might have seriously affected their financial interests. Among the corporations represented on the jury were: The National City Bank, The Chase National Bank, The Armour Fertilizer Company, The Radio Corporation of America, International Telephone and Telegraph, The Puerto Rican Coal Company, The Puerto Rican Steel Company, The United States Rubber Company, and The Caterpillar Tractor Company.

"Though he was sentenced to six years in prison and four years suspended sentence, Dr. ALBIZU-CAMPOS actually served over seven years,



"as the time he spent in jail in Puerto Rico during his appeal was not counted. Since being released on parole in 1943, Dr. ALBIZU CAMPOS has been in Columbus hospital in New York recovering from illnesses contracted in prison.

"The original trial judge, a former governor of South Carolina named COOPER, is now attempting to return ALBIZU CAMPOS to prison on the grounds that he has not complied with parole regulations. ALBIZU-CAMPOS has refused to report to the parole agents because of his almost religious conviction that Puerto Rico is rightfully independent and that he cannot recognize any legal right of the United States government over him.

"It is extremely important that all right thinking Americans write at once to President ROOSEVELT and Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., requesting a full pardon for Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS."

T-3 advised that on November 23, 1944, one "FELLO" ~~SANTIAGO DE LOS BAÑEROS~~, Dominican Republic, wrote to Dr. LUIS E. ~~MAINARDI~~, Jayuya, Puerto Rico, that Dr. LEOVIGILDA CUELLO, a Dominican exile who is head of the Mayaguez-Puerto Rico Section of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, was meddling in activities relative to the independence of Puerto Rico, and to the demand for the release of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. He stated that he had received news from a traveller who arrived recently from Cuba to the effect that the Congress of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, which had met at the University of Cuba in Havana, had discussed the question of Puerto Rican independence and of ALBIZU-CAMPOS' release. However, the Congress decided not to make their activities in behalf of these questions known to the general public because it might endanger the standing of Dr. CUELLO and ANGELO MORALES (a Dominican exile leading the Revolutionary Party known as Dominican Patriotic Union) in Puerto Rico, causing the American authorities to look upon these two Dominicans with ill-favor as Dominican exiles residing in Puerto Rico. T-3 stated that FELLO further advised in this letter that MORALES and CUELLO, with the assistance of ~~X~~ GUARON VELAQUEZ, a professor at the University of Puerto Rico, had been instrumental in stirring up a movement there with the object of requesting the unconditional release of ALBIZU-CAMPOS. It should be noted that on November 15, 1944, two Cuban students arrived in Puerto Rico at the invitation of the President of the Student Council of the University of Puerto Rico. They made speeches at the University in behalf of Puerto Rican ~~(e)~~

(u)

independence. They arrived illegally, in that, they had no American visas. However, there was no connection shown between these students and Dominican Revolutionaries such as MORALES and CUELLO, who reside in Puerto Rico. Their principal contact, prior to coming, was VICENTE GEIGER POLANCO, a member of the Pro-Independence Congress of Puerto Rico. In regard to the activities of the Pro-Independence Congress of December 10, 1944, a resolution was passed by the Congress to demand of President ROOSEVELT the unconditional release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. The Congress was attended by representatives of each of the Pro-Independence Congress delegations in the Island. There was a total of 1,386 official delegates, and the crowd attendance was estimated at 13,000. At this Congress, many of the people attending carried placards bearing the portrait of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with slogans to the effect: "We Demand the Unconditional Freedom of ALBIZU-CAMPOS." (S) 14

(T-4, T-5, and T-6) all attended the Congress and advised that PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS was one of the most popular figures at the Congress. Each time that his name was mentioned by a speaker, the enthusiasm demonstrated by the crowd was very great. It surpassed demonstrations shown for any of the leaders of the Pro-Independence Congress or any of the other political leaders and National Patriots mentioned during the course of speeches.

It should be noted that at the first Pro-Independence Congress held August 15, 1943, a similar resolution was passed for the unconditional release of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. All of the Independentist groups on the Island, although not affiliated with the Nationalist Party, have usually carried in their programs a similar demand for CAMPOS' liberation. In spite of the fact that the Congress of December 10, 1944 passed a resolution for CAMPOS' liberation, the leaders of the Congress refused to permit a member of the Nationalist Party, RAFAEL RIVERA-MATOS, to address the address the assembly.

#### ACTIVITIES IN PUERTO RICO IN BEHALF OF PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS' WIFE

b2, b7D [REDACTED] advised that ISOLINA RONDON, Treasurer of the Nationalist Party, continues to correspond with ALBIZU-CAMPOS' wife, LAURA GENESE, ALBIZU, who resides in Lima, Peru. On January 10, 1945, ISOLINA RONDON forwarded by draft on the Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, Puerto Rico, \$50.00 to the support of ALBIZU-CAMPOS' wife (S) 14

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

\* Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject.

\* Will maintain close contact with the Probation Officer of the Southern District of New York to ascertain any decision of the subject to accept or reject the conditions of probation.

THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will, through T-3 and T-1, ascertain if further finance drives are being made for the support of ALBIZU-CAMPOS in New York City or in Puerto Rico. Will also ascertain from these individuals any information regarding the state of health of ALBIZU-CAMPOS (S)(u)

b7c Will continue to maintain close contact with Judge ROBERT A. COOPER and United States Probation Officer [REDACTED] and United States Attorney PHILIP F. HERRICK for any decision regarding the probation status of the subject.

Will contact officials of the United States Post Office at San Juan to ascertain if ISOLINA RONDON forwarded a money order on January 10, 1945 to New York City for the benefit of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS.

Will contact officials of the Royal Bank of Canada to verify the fact that ISOLINA RONDON forwarded \$50.00 on January 10, 1945 to LAURA MENESES De ALBIZU in Lima, Peru (S)(u)

b2, b7D

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 [REDACTED]

T-2 [REDACTED]

T-3 Office of Postal Censorship, New York City, New York.

T-4 [REDACTED]

T-5 [REDACTED]

T-6 [REDACTED]

All of the above individuals requested that their names be kept confidential. [REDACTED] has been designated by a temporary symbol in order to further protect his identity, as he is the principal source of information concerning the Nationalist Party.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK

S.J. File #100-3906.

Report Made at SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO	Date Made 4/25/45	Period 2/15; 3/21, 27; 4/3/45.	Report Made by <b>CONFIDENTIAL</b> DAVID HANLIN BECKER
Title: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases			Character of Case SECURITY MATTER - N.

## Synopsis of Facts:

Subject from New York directed ISOLINA RONDON, Treasurer of the Nationalist Party, to cease all propaganda and campaign activities of Party in P. R. with exception of celebration of traditional Nationalist holidays; Subject expects great assistance from American groups working in U. S. in his behalf. Financial campaign in Subject's behalf ended 1/20/45; \$2500.00 collected; \$500. of this sum forwarded to New York. Oral propaganda at Nationalist celebration 3/21/45 accused Atlanta prison officials of attempting to kill PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS by poisonous injections; Subject's present illness is result of this treatment. Probation status unchanged.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE: Bureau File #62-7721.

Report of Special Agent DAVID HANLIN BECKER dated January 18, 1945, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

## DETAILS:

Subject's Direction of Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico

T-1 advised on March 27, 1945, that ISOLINA RONDON, Treasurer of the Nationalist Party, had advised him confidentially that a courier, that is a Puerto Rican traveling between New York and Puerto Rico, had brought to her a memorandum on Good Friday written by the Subject. In this memorandum the Subject directed

Approved &  
Forwarded

Do Not Write in These Spaces

## Copies of Report

- (5) - Bureau  
5 - New York (100-47403) b7C  
(1 Col. [REDACTED] D. of I.  
2 SC)  
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1 - ONI, San Juan

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2840 Pm/BTR/RV  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/21/94

50 MAY 1 - 1945

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ISOLINA RONDON as Treasurer of the Party to cease making any propaganda of any nature or any campaign of any kind in Puerto Rico in behalf of himself with the exception of the celebration of the traditional Nationalist holidays which are held on fixed dates throughout the year. ISOLINA RONDON further stated that the unidentified individual who brought her the memorandum stated that although Don PEDRO was still in bed he was much better. T-1 questioned ISOLINA RONDON as to the purpose of this memorandum and she stated that there was great hope in New York City that the various American groups working in behalf of Don PEDRO would be able to secure his release and benefits for the Nationalist Party. She stated that the Nationalist Party effort in New York is worked indirectly rather than directly so as not to prejudice their position at the present time before the United States Government. The Party is willing to rely on influential continentals who are helping them. According to ISOLINA RONDON some of these Americans are very close to the United States Government and are in position to exert influence to help Don PEDRO. She also stated that VITO MARCANTONIO is one of the group of Americans who is assisting Don PEDRO. She stated that she did not know the names specifically of any others who were helping. She remarked confidentially that the wind in New York is more favorable to the Americans these days than it is to the Puerto Ricans rounds the bed side of Don PEDRO. She further stated that VITO MARCANTONIO is completely "under the heel of Don PEDRO" (S)(u)

Financial Activity in Puerto Rico in Behalf of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS

T-1 advised that the campaign to collect money to pay for the hospitalization of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS in New York City has ended in Puerto Rico as of January 20, 1945. However, the total proceeds of the campaign have not been received as yet. ISOLINA RONDON, Treasurer of the Nationalist Party, advised T-1 that she had received at the present time \$2500.00, and that of this amount she had sent \$500.00 for the benefit of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS in New York City. It is believed by T-1 that this money was not forwarded directly to PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS but to either JULIO PLINIO GANDIA or to RAMON PEDINA RAMIREZ. ISOLINA RONDON is still attempting to get the delinquent boards throughout the Island to forward to her the money that they have collected. She also reported that the Nationalist Party Junta in Utuado, Puerto Rico, had joined with the Pro-Independence Congress delegation in that city in a campaign to raise funds. After expenses of the Pro-Independence Congress for a meeting had been paid \$30.00 remained in this joint treasury in Utuado and this money was donated to PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. However, ISOLINA RONDON stated that this money never came into her hands but that a messenger or a person traveling to the United States brought the sum of money directly to PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS (S)(u)

CONFIDENTIAL

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b2, b7D ~~CONF. INFO~~ [redacted] advised that ISOLINA ROLDON forwarded to LAURA MENESES de ALBIZU-CALPOS, Subject's wife, in Lima, Peru, a check #3-105415 dated January 10, 1945, drawn by the Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan Branch, against the ROYAL BANK OF CANADA in Lima, Peru, and payable to the order of LAURA MENESES for the sum of fifty United States dollars. ~~CONF~~

Propaganda in Puerto Rico as to the Illness of PEDRO ALBIZU-CALPOS

[T-2 and T-3 advised] ~~CONF~~ they were present at a meeting in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, held by the Nationalist Party on March 21, 1945, in celebration of the anniversary of the famous Ponce Massacre. This event is celebrated because on March 21, 1937, Palm Sunday, in Ponce, Puerto Rico, Nationalists organizing for a parade entered into a gun battle with the Insular Police. As a result of this several persons were killed and over 200 were wounded. It is a traditional Nationalist holiday. The last speaker of the evening on the occasion of the celebration of the Ponce Massacre this year was LUIS ROJICA VALENTIN, acting President of the Nationalist Party. He advised the assembled group of approximately 200 persons that PEDRO ALBIZU-CALPOS had personally sent to them a message from New York City. The message was "valor and serenity". He then went on to point out ALBIZU-CALPOS was presently suffering from illness due to the violent treatment he had received while serving a prison term in the Atlanta Penitentiary. He recalled that PEDRO ALBIZU-CALPOS had once before pointed out to the Puerto Rican people that the Americans were trying to exterminate all Puerto Ricans as in the case of the doctor from the United States who injected cancer germs into the Puerto Ricans. (This information was brought to light by PEDRO ALBIZU-CALPOS after he discovered a letter written by Dr. CORNELIUS RHOADS in which this doctor stated that he had injected cancer into some of the Islanders in a process of extermination. The doctor subsequently claimed that this letter was written in jest without any seriousness and was intended to mean exactly the opposite.) ROJICA-VALENTIN continued stating that ALBIZU-CALPOS had always told the truth to the public and for these reasons he had been jailed and tortured in Atlanta even to the point of injecting him with poisonous injections in order to paralyze his whole left side. He stated that the Americans wanted to exterminate ALBIZU-CALPOS and that as a result of the injections he was presently sick and almost blind in the Columbus Hospital in New York. The Americans wanted ALBIZU-CALPOS death to appear to be a natural one.

Probation Status of ALBIZU-CALPOS

b7c [redacted] U. S. Probation Officer, San Juan, P. R., U. S. Attorney PHILIP F. HERRICK and Honorable ROBERT A. COOPER, District Judge for the U. S. District Court for Puerto Rico, all advised that there had been no change as yet in regard to their respective offices concerning the Probation Status of ALBIZU-CALPOS.

P E N D I N G

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNDEVELOPED LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

Will through T-1 continue to ascertain information received by ISOLINA RONDON from PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS (S) (u)

Will also ascertain through T-1 any information ISOLINA RONDON may have concerning the health of ALBIZU-CAMPOS, his activities or plans (S) (u)

Will contact the officials of Postal Censorship to ascertain if they have any information concerning the activities of the Subject.

Will continue to maintain close contact with Judge ROBERT A. COOPER, U. S. Probation Officer [REDACTED] and U. S. Attorney PHILIP F. HERRICK for any decision regarding the probation status of the Subject.

b7c  
Will contact officials of the U. S. Post Office at San Juan to ascertain if ISOLINA RONDON forwarded a money order on January 10, 1945, for \$500.00 to New York City for the benefit of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. This money order was probably forwarded to either JULIO PINTO-GANDIA or RALON MEDINA-RALEZ. (S) (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

b2, b7D

CONF. INFT.

T-1 [REDACTED] (This individual has been carried under a temporary symbol to further protect his identity.)

T-2 [REDACTED]

T-3 [REDACTED]

(u)  
(c)

The identity of the above informants is being kept confidential at their request.

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Report Made At NEW YORK, N.Y.	Date When Made 7/3/45	Period For Which Made 4/12, 16-21, 23-28, 30; 5/1-5, 7, 12, 14-19, 21, 26/45	Report Made By BEN F. JOHNS
Title PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, WAS.			Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY--N

**CONFIDENTIAL**

07150

Synopsis of Facts: CAMPOS still in hospital but apparently in reasonably good health. States he will return to prison rather than comply with conditions of probation. CAMPOS has indicated he might try to leave U.S. in order to force hand of U.S. Gov't. on his probation status. VITO MARCANTONIO, U.S. Congressman, and several organizations including Workers Defense League, Harlem Ashram and American Civil Liberties Union have worked for complete freedom for CAMPOS and independence for Puerto Rico. CAMPOS has endeavored to enlist the aid of Latin American countries in his efforts to obtain Puerto Rican independence and his own unconditional release. He has said that the Latin American countries will refuse to recognize independence of Puerto Rico if CAMPOS is not President of that country. CAMPOS is reported not as close to Communist circles as at one time, but it is alleged that he may still be seeing EARL BROWDER occasionally. Evidence indicates important Nationalist Party Communications between Puerto Rico and NYC have been handled by special messengers. Nationalist Party members in NYC have been instructed to forcibly resist questioning by FBI agents unless confronted with court order. Through alleged aid of Dr. R.S. MODAK of India, CAMPOS has sent PINTO GANDIA, Sec.-General of the Nationalist Party to the San Francisco Conference for purpose of agitating for Puerto Rican independence and CAMPOS' release.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2452 emv/ckes  
REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/16/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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- P -

SP2 BTJ 6/29/86  
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9/29/86  
5-23-94 F/O Log 86-114  
346069

Approved and Forwarded *E.E. Connors* Special Agent in Charge

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105-11898-153

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1 - Col. [REDACTED] D. of I., 2SC  
4 - New York

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RETURN TO INDEXING-DESK

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**CONFIDENTIAL**  
107151

REFERENCE: Bureau file number 62-7721.

Report of Special Agent David Hanlin Becker dated April 25, 1945 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Report of Special Agent David Hanlin Becker dated September 1, 1944 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Report of Special Agent David Hanlin Becker dated October 28, 1944 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

DETAILS:

PROBATION STATUS OF CAMPOS

The subject of this case, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has taken no steps whatsoever to comply with probation regulations since his release from prison in 1943. It appears that he has remained voluntarily confined to the Columbus Hospital in New York City for the purpose of avoiding compliance with probation regulations and he has also made several attempts through influential contacts to obtain his unconditional release from all probation regulations.

Various organizations and individuals have intervened on behalf of CAMPOS in attempting to prevent his arrest for failure to comply with probation regulations. CAMPOS expected to be arrested in August, 1944 and it has been reported in referenced report dated September 1, 1944 that there was a great deal of activity in New York City with reference to attempts to prevent CAMPOS' arrest at that time. As set out in this report, representatives of the Federal Council of Churches, the Free India and Puerto Rico Movements, and the Workers Defense League appeared at the Probation Office in New York City requesting information regarding CAMPOS' arrest.

As set out in the report of Agent Becker dated September 1, 1944, CAMPOS was visited at his room in the Columbus Hospital on June 22, 1944, at which time the probation officers served the conditions of probation upon CAMPOS. Subsequent to that time it appears that CAMPOS was of the opinion that he would be arrested within 30 days after the serving of these conditions if he did not comply with probation regulations. It is noted that CAMPOS grew quite concerned about the situation at that time and in addition to contacting various persons whom he believed might exert influence in/behalf, he arranged to have demonstrations held in his

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NY 100-47403

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New York City and in Washington, D. C. expressing sympathy for CAMPOS and the independence of Puerto Rico.

(S)(u)  
(Confidential Informant T-1 reported) that Campos had stated that JAY HOLMES SMITH, President of the Harlem Ashram and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, was in Washington on August 18, 1944 with a delegation attempting to contact the President of the United States with regard to a pardon for CAMPOS. CAMPOS further advised that another group under the direction of the head of the Workers Defense League (MORRIS MILGRAM) was also in Washington for the same purpose. According to CAMPOS these two delegations were prepared to conduct a parade and the picketing of the White House if CAMPOS should be arrested.

CAMPOS claimed that there would be approximately 5,000 persons taking part in the parade in Washington, D. C. expressing sympathy for his cause.

(S)(u)  
(T-1 also advised) that CAMPOS had stated that the American Civil Liberties Union of New York City had sent a telegram to the Attorney General in behalf of CAMPOS, asking that no further action be taken by the Department until the President acted upon CAMPOS' case. This telegram was signed by ROGER BALDWIN and ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES. It was also stated by CAMPOS that J. QUENTER MILLER, Director of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America with offices at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City, sent a letter to the President of the United States on behalf of CAMPOS asking that his case be reviewed favorably by the President.

It was further alleged by the subject that the Constituent Assembly of the Republic of Cuba, under GRACIA AN MARTIN, sent a resolution to the President asking for complete freedom for CAMPOS and independence for Puerto Rico.

(S)(u)  
(According to Confidential Informant T-1) although CAMPOS had stated that his arrest and return to prison would serve as good publicity for the Nationalist Party cause, he seemed to make every effort to prevent his arrest and is known to have stated that should he be arrested, "no one knows what will happen" and that he hoped to avoid bloodshed. CAMPOS stated that everything was prepared for a great anti-American demonstration.

According to T-1 and T-2, it was learned that in expectation of his arrest, CAMPOS prepared the following memorandum or order which includes instructions to be followed in case the subject was returned to prison: (S)(u)

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" Memorandum Order in case I am Arrested:

1. PINTO is to be the acting head. He will retain the duties of Delegate to the United States and Secretary-General. MEDINA will assist him in both capacities. (S)(u)

In case PINTO returns to Puerto Rico he will retain the office of Secretary General. If he becomes President in the interim, he will appoint as Secretary-General a person in whom he has complete confidence, in accordance with the rules. (S)(u)

When PINTO goes to Puerto Rico, MEDINA will be the Delegate in the United States. (S)(u)

During his stay in the United States, there is given to PINTO, in his capacity as Delegate and Secretary-General with the consent of MEDINA, the fullest power. He is to dismiss or to expel from the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, any person who disrespects the orders of the Supreme Manager. (S)(u)

The resolution of PINTO and the consenting opinion of MEDINA in cases of expulsion or dismissal from the Party will be put in writing and filed in the office of the Secretary-General at the disposal of the National Juntas or of the National Conventions. (S)(u)

The Delegate in the United States will have the fullest powers to suspend the rights as Nationalists of any member who disrespects the orders of the Supreme Manager, arranging for the order of suspension not to exceed a period of 90 days. If, at the completion of the term of suspension of rights, the member concerned has not made a written ratification of his attitude, the Secretary-General will dismiss him from the lists of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, arranging that these powers in regard to the expulsion, the dismissal or the suspension of rights be effective in the United States only. (S)(u)

2. ISOLINA will continue in the position of Treasurer of the Party. She will return to Puerto Rico as soon as it is possible for her. (S)(u)
3. ALAMO will remain as auditor for the District of New York, United States, subject to the orders of the Delegate in the United States. (S)(u)

From the funds that he collects in this country, he will take care of the expenses and development of the Juntas and the existing (S)(u)

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- " branches and for the expenses of the Delegation. The remainder will be deposited in Lima. (XU)
4. In case of emergency, MEDINA can name his own Assistant in his capacity as Delegate. The Assistant of MEDINA will retain his position until the true Delegate is appointed by the President Interim (XU)
5. The Juntas in the United States and their affiliated organizations will remain under the jurisdiction and authority of the Delegate in the United States (XU)
6. This order will be shown as true authorization of the Party whenever it might be necessary to clear up any question of jurisdiction (XU)
7. The highest patriotic reasons motivate this order to sustain the movement for liberation in the United States in the authority and position of prestige which it now has, and in fulfillment of its sacred mission to secure the independence of Puerto Rico. (XU)
8. Any order previous to this one, which is not in accord with this, is to be disregarded (XU)

Columbus Hospital, New York, January 17, 1944 (XU)

(PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS (signed)) (XU)

According to Confidential Informant T-1, CAMPOS, in August of 1944 at the time he was expecting his re-arrest, sent to Washington, a representative whom he considered to have a great deal of influence. CAMPOS instructed this representative to contact the Vice-President of the United States, Henry A. Wallace, and any Ambassadors or representatives of the Latin American countries who might be interested in the cause of Puerto Rican independence and complete freedom of CAMPOS.

(XU) Confidential Informant T-1 advised that this individual did make the trip to Washington, D. C. but was actually unable to do very much toward accomplishing the purposes for which he was sent.

Confidential Informants T-1 and T-3 both advised that they had received information from CAMPOS and GANDIA indicating that VITO MARCANTONIO, had been a ctive in the behalf of CAMPOS and had assured CAMPOS that the President of the United States had promised to halt action against CAMPOS and had further indicated that it might be possible for CAMPOS to leave the United States for residence in some Latin American (XU)

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country in the near future. It was further noted that LOUIS COLEMAN, Secretary of the International Labor Defense is alleged to have stated that MARCANTONIO had advised him that steps had been taken and that CAMPOS would not be bothered. (S)(u)

DEMONSTRATIONS SYMPATHETIC TO CAMPOS

1. PARADE PLANNED FOR NEW YORK CITY IN CASE OF CAMPOS' ARREST. As previously stated in this report, CAMPOS in expecting his arrest for failure to comply with probation regulations, took various steps to bring about demonstrations and publicity favorable to his cause in case he should be arrested.

According to information furnished by Confidential Informants T-1 and T-3, CAMPOS, working through JAY HOLMES SMITH of the Harlem Ashram and Fellowship of Reconciliation, arranged to have held in New York City, a parade protesting the arrest of CAMPOS. It appears that the subject had expected to be arrested on or about August 18. Therefore he had at first prepared for the parade to be held on August 20. However, it was later ascertained that CAMPOS probably would not be arrested until the 22nd of August, 1944, which would be 30 days subsequent to the serving of the conditions of probation upon CAMPOS. It is noted that Confidential Informant T-1 advised that MARCANTONIO conferred with CAMPOS and advised that the parade should not be held until Pres. Roosevelt had had an opportunity to act upon CAMPOS' case. (S)(u)

However, the subject was not in accord with MARCANTONIO on this point and was of the opinion that the parade should be held regardless of whether or not he was arrested, since he felt that the parade would serve as good publicity for the party and its cause. The parade originally planned by CAMPOS was ultimately held on September 23, 1944 under the auspices of the Committee of Racial Equality, New York; Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York and National; the Modern Trend Progressive Group and the Socialist Party, U.S.A. This parade was covered by Special Agents ALFRED B. NOVAK and WALTER E. LEVVIS of this Office. The march started from the Labor Temple at 242 East 14th Street, New York City and proceeded from there to Broadway and north on Broadway to Columbus Circle at 59th Street, where it ended.

Approximately 40 individuals bore posters carrying various forms of statements calling for the independence of Puerto Rico. The persons marching with these posters were led by JAY HOLMES SMITH of the Harlem Ashram and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It was noted that most of these individuals were white, although there was one Negro in the group.

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There were several Puerto Ricans and several individuals who appeared to be of East Indian descent who moved back and forth along the Column passing out literature. The only Nationalist leaders recognized in the line of march were RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, JUAN ALAMO DIAZ and JULIO PINTO GANDIA. None of these persons carried posters. After arriving at Columbus Circle the marchers stood around for approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour talking among themselves.

They finally broke up into small groups and departed. The literature which was distributed to observers throughout this demonstration was entitled "Let's Free Puerto Rico Now". This leaflet bore in substance a history of Puerto Rico since the country declared itself a republic in 1868. The chief content of the leaflet however, dealt with the economic conditions of Puerto Rico since it was taken over by the United States in 1898.

The material charged various injustices against Puerto Rico by the United States Government and demanded independence for Puerto Rico.

Demonstrations in Washington, D. C.

As previously indicated in this report CAMPOS advised Confidential Informant T-1 that WILLIAM HOLMES SMITH of the Harlem Ashram and Fellowship of Reconciliation and MORRIS MILGRAM of the Workers Defense League journeyed to Washington in August for the purpose of contacting the Attorney General and the President of the United States in an effort to prevent the arrest of CAMPOS. These letters went to Washington with plans to stage a demonstration in the form of a parade and the picketing of the White House as a means of expressing sympathy for CAMPOS and the Nationalist Party cause.

RUMORS REGARDING CAMPOS LEAVING  
THE HOSPITAL AND THE UNITED STATES

62,670  
Soon after the date when CAMPOS expected to be arrested and apparently after he had decided that he was not to be arrested at that time for violations of probation regulations, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, CAMPOS stated that he planned to apply for permission to leave the United States. CAMPOS explained that in applying for this permission he expected to force the hand of the United States Government regarding his probation status. He further declared that if he should be permitted to leave this country he probably would go to Cuba. However, he stated that he preferred to wait

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until GRAU SAN MARTIN becomes President of Cuba. CAMPOS had indicated that GRAU SAN MARTIN is extremely sympathetic toward CAMPOS and the Nationalist Party.

Sometime in October, 1944 after he had apparently abandoned the idea of applying for permission to leave the United States, CAMPOS indicated that he was planning to attempt to leave this country and to go to Mexico. He stated according to Confidential Informant [redacted] that he had many friends and that he would be greeted even by President CAMACHO. CAMPOS advised at that time that he was desirous of leaving this country and going to Mexico or some other Latin American country. However, he stated that he hesitated to attempt this departure because he felt that he would be stopped by United States Government officials. b2 b7D

CAMPOS stated that he had decided that he would never ask the United States Government for permission to leave this country since such a step would be an admission by him that he was subject to the laws of the United States.

According to Confidential Informant T-1, the subject stated that he had sent JAY HOLMES, SM TH to Washington to speak with some person connected with the State Department. SMITH spoke with this individual regarding the possibility of CAMPOS leaving the United States for some Latin American country or leaving the vicinity of New York for some warmer section of the United States.

According to CAMPOS the State Department employee suggested to SMITH that there be a renewal of the petition campaign for CAMPOS' pardon. SMITH is alleged to have stated that this person believed a pardon might be obtained for CAMPOS in this manner.

Sometime in the latter part of the summer of 1944 there was prevalent among the Puerto Rican circles a rumor that CAMPOS probably would be returning to Puerto Rico very soon. However, CAMPOS denied this rumor and stated that it was merely propaganda being spread by the United States Government for the purpose of creating confusion in Puerto Rico and bringing to light Nationalist Party members and sympathizers.

Notwithstanding CAMPOS' denial of the rumor mentioned above, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, and Confidential Informant [redacted] CAMPOS, as late as February of 1945, indicated that he might attempt to return to Puerto Rico. However, in March, 1945 according to T-1, CAMPOS stated that although he would like very much to get out of the hospital, "We came to the [redacted]" b2 b7D

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"conclusion that it is better for me to continue here in the hospital. Anyway, I have here certain protection because the American Gestapo will never try to attack me in a Catholic hospital, also it gives a better impression for our friends and admirers to know that I am suffering in a hospital." (X) (u)

It is noted that CAMPOS has stated according to [REDACTED] that before he will comply with conditions of probation imposed upon him by the United States Government, he will remain in the Columbus Hospital for the balance of his probationary period. b2 b7D

ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN AIDING CAMPOS

According to Information developed in the investigation of this case it appears that the following organizations are presently, or have been in the past, actively interested in and sympathetic toward the complete freedom of CAMPOS and the independence of Puerto Rico:

Harlem Ashram; Fellowship of Reconciliation; Workers Defense League; International Labor Defense; American Civil Liberties Union; National Maritime Union; Federal Council of Churches of Christ; Communist Political Association; Negro Labor Victory Committee; Socialist Party of U.S.A.; Liberal Party.

1. Activity of Harlem Ashram and Fellowship of Reconciliation

These two organizations through the efforts of JAY HOLMES SMITH, the President and Director and through RUTH REYNOLDS, Secretary of the two organizations have been quite active for the past two years in attempting to gain for CAMPOS his complete unconditional release and the independence of Puerto Rico. As previously reported, SMITH at the time CAMPOS feared arrest for violation of probation regulations, visited the Probation Office in New York City in an attempt to intercede for CAMPOS and prevent his arrest.

SMITH, along with RUTH REYNOLDS, took a leading part in organizing the parade mentioned above which was held in September of 1944 for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Nationalist Party cause. SMITH, as a representative of the Harlem Ashram and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, accompanied by a delegation allegedly journeyed to Washington in August, 1944 to appeal in behalf of CAMPOS and to prevent the latter's arrest.

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According to Confidential Informant T-1 SMITH also visited Washington in November, 1944 at which time he conferred with a member of the State Department in an attempt to secure the release of CAMPOS.

2. Activity of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ, with offices at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has been active through its director J. QUENTER MILLER in an attempt to aid CAMPOS in obtaining his release and the independence of Puerto Rico. It is noted that according to information furnished by Confidential Informants of this Office that MILLER accompanied JAY HOLMES SMITH at the time he visited the Probation Office in New York City with regard to CAMPOS' probation status. This visit was made in August, 1944 and was for the purpose of securing information in an attempt to prevent CAMPOS' arrest.

It is also noted that MILLER sent a letter to the President of the United States in August, 1944, asking for a complete pardon for CAMPOS. This letter was signed by MILLER giving his address as 10 Manor Drive, Tuckahoe, New York.

3. Activity of the American Civil Liberties Union

As set out in the referenced report dated October 28, 1944, ERNEST FLEISHMAN, 270 Broadway, New York City, visited the New York Probation Office in August, 1944 and exhibited an intense interest in the probation status of the subject in this case. Mr. FLEISHMAN at that time stated that he was an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union and was at that time acting as an attorney for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

It is further noted that according to information furnished by [REDACTED] the American Civil Liberties Union sent a telegram to the Attorney General in August of 1944 in an attempt to prevent CAMPOS' arrest. This telegram was signed by ROGER B. LDWIN and ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES.

4. Activity of the Workers Defense League

The Workers Defense League whose New York offices are located at 112 East 19th Street, New York City according to information furnished by [REDACTED] are quite interested in CAMPOS' probation status and the independence of Puerto Rico.

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that PINTO GANDIA, Secretary-General of the Nationalist Party, stated that a group of Workers Defense League lawyers plan in the case of CAMPOS' arrest, to attack CAMPOS' original sentence on the grounds that the judge who sentenced CAMPOS erred in sentencing him to a specific prison. According to these attorneys, it is their belief that the judge had no constitutional authority to provide for the specific prison in which CAMPOS was to serve his sentence.

They contended that the deciding of the prison was within the purview of the authority of the Attorney-General.

It was further stated by GANDIA that VITO MARCANTONIO associated with these six prominent attorneys employed by the Workers Defense League but that MARCANTONIO does not wish this fact to be publicly known, or that he is actively interested in this particular issue.

PINTO GANDIA, according to Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the Workers Defense League planned to launch a letter campaign in October, 1944. It was the plan of this organization according to GANDIA to mail 25,000 letters to prominent persons asking that they correspond with the President of the United States requesting pardon for CAMPOS. If such a plan was ever formulated it appears that it was never executed since no information has reached this office indicating that these letters were mailed. JW

As previously mentioned in this report, MORRIS MILGRAM who is National Secretary of the Workers Defense League contacted the New York City Probation Office in August, 1944 inquiring as to whether or not a warrant had been issued for CAMPOS' arrest because of violation of his probation regulations. MILGRAM advised at this time that he intended to swear out a writ of habeas corpus the minute the subject was arrested.

In August, 1944, acting as National Secretary of the Workers Defense League, MORRIS MILGRAM, according to T-1, sent to the subject CAMPOS, the following letter. (u)

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" Don Pedro Albizu Campos  
Columbus Hospital  
227 East 19th Street  
New York 3, N. Y.

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" Dear Dr. Albizu Campos: - I enclose copy of letter I sent today to Mr. Daniel Lyons, Chief of Pardon Section, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

" I have also sent copies of this letter with covering notes to: Mr. Abe Fortis, Acting Secretary of the Interior, Wash., D.C.; Mr. James Bernes, Secretary to the President, State Department, Washington, D. C.; Mr. James E. Mulcahey, U.S. Marshal, U.S. Court House, New York City; Mr. Felix S. Cohen, Room 6536, New Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C. — Sincerely — (SIGNED) MORRIS MILGRAM, National Secretary.

" Mr. Daniel Lyons  
Chief of Pardon Section,  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

" Dear Mr. Lyons: - It seems to us that the United States would very much strengthen its bonds of friendship with South America and the Caribbean area if the President of the United States would grant a pardon to Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, who is supposed to be on probation until June 1947,

" I am sure that if you were to ask Mr. Elmer Ellsworth, Raleigh Hotel, Wash., D.C. member of the jury which convicted Albizu Campos, to tell you in detail why he has for years been urging a pardon for Dr. Albizu Campos, you would see why his case is a 'cause celebre' in many countries. Mr. Ellsworth is a member of the legislature of Puerto Rico, and as he will be in Washington for only a short time, it would be good if you would get his evidence. Mr. Ellsworth is convinced that the jury was packed by important officials of the big corporation which were annoyed by Dr. Albizu Campos' labor activities and his agitation for independence, which might have seriously affected their financial interests. Among the corporations represented on the jury were: The National City Bank, the Chase National Bank, the Armour Fertilizer Co., the Radio Corporation of America, International Tel. & Tel., The Pto. Rican Coal Co., the Pto. Rican Steel Cop, the U. S. Rubber Co., the Caterpillar Tractor Co. -- It is important to note that, had it not been for Dr. Albizu Campos' almost ~~re~~ conviction that Pto. Rico is rightfully independent and that he must not recognize the United States Government's trial of him, he might well have been freed two or three years

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"earlier. He made no request to be freed for good behaviour and there is no question that his behaviour in Atlanta was without blemish. Also, although his prison term was six years, which he did serve, he served about 15 months before he went to Atlanta in Puerto Rico, and that time was not counted as part of his sentence.

I am deeply concerned lest the cause of good relations between the peoples of the Caribbean and of South America and the Administration be severely harmed by the arrest of Dr. Albizu Campos, for which I was today informed a warrant had been issued recently in Puerto Rico. Today I talked with the Federal Marshal Mr. James E. Mulcahey in New York, and I got the distinct impression from him that there may well be a warrant at his office for Dr. Albizu Campos' arrest.

I trust that, since you realize the publicity incident to an arrest would be world-wide, you will try to present your recommendations on this case before any arrest is made, or arrange with the Department of Justice to hold up any arrest until the President can decide whether or not he will grant full pardon for this rebellious soul, who has often been called the 'George Washington of Puerto Rico'.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Morris Milgram,  
National Secretary

mm/rp

It has also been mentioned in this report that MILGRAM went to Washington, D. C. in August, 1944 as National Secretary of the Workers Defense League for the purpose of conferring with the President of the United States regarding CAMPOS' freedom. According to [REDACTED] MILGRAM upon this visit to Washington, had also planned to assist in staging the parade and picket of the White House heretofore mentioned in this report.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] also advised that he had learned from GANDIA that the Workers Defense League had sent out to approximately 600 weekly publications, a release to be published on or after September 1, 1944 calling for a letters campaign asking for the full pardon of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. This release mentions the fact that CAMPOS was convicted in 1936 of a charge of trying to overthrow the United States Government by force and goes into detail concerning charges that the jury which convicted him was packed by important officials of big American corporations. The release also states that CAMPOS served his term and that efforts are being made by

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the United States Government to return him to prison. The release ends with an appeal to write to the President or Attorney General asking for a pardon for CAMPOS.

5. Activity of the National Maritime Union

Although this organization has not been/usually active in aiding CAMPOS in his Nationalist Party work, it is noted that in April, 1945 according to Confidential Informant T-1, CAMPOS instructed PINTO GANDIA to contact JOSEPH CURRAN, President of the National Maritime Union for the purpose of having the National Maritime Union make some sort of demonstration in favor of Puerto Rican independence in the Good Neighbor Parade to be held in New York City.

CAMPOS at this time is alleged to have stated that CURRAN is sympathetic with the Nationalist Party and that he would furnish assistance if GANDIA and J. HOLMES SMITH should contact him.

6. Negro Labor Victory Committee

In April, 1945, according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] it was planned by the Good Neighbor Center in New York City, an organization organized for the purpose of promoting Pan-American Solidarity, to stage what was to be called a "Good Neighbor Parade". This parade was to be for the purpose of furthering good relations between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

CHARLES A. COLLINS, Executive Secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee had arranged to take part in this parade. It had been explained to COLLINS that no posters were to be carried in this parade. However, COLLINS had decided that notwithstanding this provision he and his representatives of the Negro Labor Victory Committee would carry 25 posters in the parade which posters would demand the independence of Puerto Rico.

It should be noted that the above referred to parade was never held due to the death of the President of the United States which occurred immediately before the date set for this parade. After the death of the President it was decided by the Good Neighbor Center that the parade would not be held.

7. Activity of the Socialist Party of the U.S.A.

As stated above in this report, the Socialist Party of the U.S.A. was one of the sponsors of the parade held in September, 1944 for the purpose of demonstrating sympathy toward the move to obtain independence for Puerto Rico. According to information furnished by [REDACTED] "The Call", organ of

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the Socialist Party was the first publication to promise to publish an editorial along the lines of the release furnished to this publication along with some 600 other weekly papers by the Workers Defense League in August, 1944.

As stated above, this release dealt with the alleged injustice committed against CAMPOS with regard to his conviction in Puerto Rico in 1936 and also appeals to the readers to write to the President or the Attorney General asking for a pardon for CAMPOS.

8. Activity of the Communist Political Association

Although it appears through information developed by [redacted] and 17A that the association between the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and the Communist Political Association is not as close as it was in 1943, and the early part of 1944, it is believed that CAMPOS may still be seeing EARL BROWDER from time to time. No direct information has been developed establishing the fact that BROWDER does still visit CAMPOS. However, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] RIGOBERTO RUIZ has made the statement that BROWDER does still visit CAMPOS occasionally. *7/24*

9. Activity of the International Labor Defense

No information has been developed regarding any specific acts performed by the International Labor Defense in behalf of CAMPOS, although according to Confidential Informant [redacted] this organization is sympathetic toward CAMPOS and his efforts to secure the independence of Puerto Rico. It is noted that CAMPOS has been made an honorary member of the Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense.

10. Activity of the Liberal Party

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that he received information in August, 1944 that the Liberal Party was interested in CAMPOS' case and was willing to assist him. However, it was stated that the Liberal Party did not desire to take any action in an attempt to aid CAMPOS if such act might bring about an association with VITO MARCANTONIO. *b2 b7D*

In January, 1945, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that VITO MARCANTONIO was planning to consolidate all movements for the Puerto Rican Independence. MARCANTONIO is alleged to have stated that he will present his plans to CAMPOS for CAMPOS' approval. However, MARCANTONIO

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allegedly stated that he is "sick and tired of CAMPOS' mystic attitude", and that he will promote the consolidation regardless of CAMPOS' attitude.

EVIDENCE THAT CAMPOS IS DIRECTING  
ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY

Information developed through investigation by this Office and furnished by Confidential Informants indicate that CAMPOS is the Supreme Head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

(Confidential Informant T-1 advised that it was his considered opinion that CAMPOS is of the dictatorial type. He seldom calls in for consultation any other officers of the Party when he is to decide some question confronting the Party. CAMPOS usually makes the decision and gives the order which is considered law by other officers of the Party and by the members.

It appears that if CAMPOS is of the opinion that some individual should be removed from the Party it is within his power to summarily dismiss this individual from the Party.

According to (Confidential Informant T-1, CAMPOS issued orders that all political prisoners from Puerto Rico who have served terms in prison in the United States and are now being released, should not return to Puerto Rico unless CAMPOS has given them permission to do so. In referring to political prisoners in this instance, CAMPOS apparently was speaking of Nationalist Party members.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in March, 1945, advised that there was some discussion regarding the probability that it might be necessary to make the magazine "Puerto Rico", which is the organ of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, a quarterly publication. At this time CAMPOS advised that the magazine would continue to be published as a monthly publication and if possible it might even be made into a weekly.

(In May of 1945, Confidential Informant T-1 advised agents of this Office that he had received positive information indicating that CAMPOS prepared most, or all, of the speeches or major publications made by the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. According to T-1, CAMPOS was seen in his hospital room working on what appeared to be a printed speech. There were various handwritten corrections noted on this printed matter and all of these corrections were in the handwriting of CAMPOS himself.

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As previously reported, it appears to be the practice of CAMPOS to prepare rough drafts for speeches and publications and after they have served their purpose and if still in his possession in the hospital room, they are torn to pieces and flushed down the commode in CAMPOS' hospital room.

In September, 1944, Confidential Informant T-2 made available to this Office various documents and information indicating that CAMPOS was the sole director of the activities of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico. (S)(u)

Among various other letters to and from CAMPOS wherein he is designated as President of the Nationalist Party, Confidential Informant T-2 made available a letter dated December 19, 1943 from JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER to, "Mr. Pedro Albizu Campos, President of Puerto Rican Nationalism, personal". This letter from CORRETJER to CAMPOS stated that CORRETJER was removed from the office of Secretary-General of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and from the position as its Delegate in this country by a decree from the office of the President of the Nationalist Party in November, 1943. (S)(u)

CORRETJER in this letter, asks the privilege of serving in the Party as a simple member and states that his services are at the disposal of the President. There was also made available by T-2, another letter from CORRETJER addressed to CAMPOS as President of "Puerto Rican Nationalism", in which CORRETJER goes to great lengths in defending his activity and attitude toward the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico. (S)(u)

In addition to the above, Confidential Informant T-2 made available a communication entitled "An Order" from PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in which he states, Messrs. Juan Antonio Corretjer and Clemente Soto Velez, "have lost the confidence of the Presidency and it is therefore ordered that their names be eliminated from the lists of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico." (S)(u)

In summary it may be stated that according to all information obtained from Confidential Informants, no action of major importance is taken by any member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico regarding Nationalist Party policy without conferring first with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and obtaining his consent therefore.

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POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF CAMPOS

As previously indicated in this report, CAMPOS has been active during the past year in establishing contacts with persons of political influence in an attempt to accomplish his purpose in obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

According to information furnished by Confidential Informants T-1 and T-3, CAMPOS has been associated with VITO MARCANTONIO and has lent his support to MARCANTONIO'S political campaign in the past. CAMPOS has stated that he is attempting to cultivate the sympathy of various prominent persons in the United States in an attempt to enlist their aid in his behalf.

He recently has made an attempt to cultivate the interest of RICHARD WALSH, publisher of the magazine, "Asia and the Americas." Mr. WALSH is the husband of PEARL BUCK, the prominent writer. T-1 has advised that it is his belief that PEARL BUCK has visited CAMPOS at the hospital and is quite sympathetic toward the cause of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] stated that CAMPOS considers [REDACTED]

It should be noted that DE GRACIAS is prominent in the promotion of the movement for independence for Puerto Rico. Although DE GRACIAS and VITO MARCANTONIO filed a petition for a writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court for CAMPOS in 1937, it does not appear that DE GRACIAS has attempted to work closely with CAMPOS since his prison release.

DE GRACIAS recently left the United States and went to Cuba where he is alleged to be active in agitating for the independence of Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] stated that MARCANTONIO has attempted to effect a reconciliation between CAMPOS and DE GRACIAS but CAMPOS refuses to become friendly with DE GRACIAS.

According to [REDACTED] CAMPOS has at one time stated that if he should leave the hospital he probably would dissolve the Nationalist Party Juntas in New York City and organize one Nationalist Party organization for the whole city of New York. It is noted that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETER has been expelled from the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and is presently writing

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for the Daily Worker in New York City. It appears that CORRETTIER may have been expelled from the Nationalist Party because of his association with the Communist Party in New York City.

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[REDACTED] has stated that CAMPOS does not want to become too involved with the Communist Party since he wants a free reign in Puerto Rico when that country is granted its independence. CAMPOS fears that if he works too closely with the Communist Party, that Party may attempt to interfere with his control of Puerto Rico.

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In April, 1945, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] stated that CAMPOS had ordered members of the Executive Board of the Nationalist Party to be bold with regard to the alleged "campaign of nerves" begun by the "Yankee" Government in sending Federal Agents into the homes of members and sympathizers of the Nationalist Party so that they may be intimidated and caused to alienate themselves from the Nationalist movement. (S) (u)

CAMPOS stated that it is now necessary to proceed with caution because the Yankee Empire knows that the independence of Puerto Rico is close at hand and is inevitable. He issued orders that all members should be contacted and asked specifically as to the degree of his loyalty to the Nationalist Party.

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COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN NATIONALIST PARTY IN NEW YORK  
CITY AND PUERTO RICO

From information developed through informants of this office, and from information received from the San Juan Field Division, it appears that important communications between the Nationalist Party in New York City and Puerto Rico are handled by courier. At various times, Confidential Informants of the New York Field Division have advised that CAMPOS has sent important messages to his officers of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico by individuals returning from New York to Puerto Rico.

In July, 1944 ISOLINA RONDON, active official in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, advised Confidential Informant T-1 that she came from Puerto Rico to New York City only because she had to deliver certain information to CAMPOS in person. According to Confidential Informant T-1, CAMPOS, in September, 1944, stated that ISOLINA RONDON, who left the United States on September 8, 1944 to return to Puerto Rico, carried with her new plans for the Nationalist Party activities in Puerto Rico. CAMPOS stated that all of these plans were oral. He indicated that he did not wish to take a chance by writing out the orders and plans for RONDON. He advised that as long as ISOLINA carried the orders and plans in her head no F.B.I. agent would be able to obtain them. CAMPOS further is alleged to have stated that ISOLINA RONDON was only carrying with her an introduction to the future program to be followed by the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico and that other instructions would be carried later by other "pacific passengers."

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In November, 1944, according to information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, FRANCISCO MORTIZ MEDINA, President of the JUNTA of Santurce of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, came to New York City from Puerto Rico and conferred with RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. It appears probable that FRANCISCO MEDINA brought Nationalist Party information to CAMPOS and carried instructions of CAMPOS back to Puerto Rico at that time.

[Confidential Informant T-1 advised the New York Office that on September 10, 1944 Dr. SERGIO S. PENA, Vice President of the CONGRESO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO, visited CAMPOS in the Columbus Hospital. PENA was accompanied by a woman at that time whose identity is not known to Confidential Informant T-1. According to T-1, PENA was leaving by train for Miami on September 11, 1944 under pressure by CAMPOS. CAMPOS was eager for

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PENA'S early departure from New York City and urged that he attempt to obtain air travel to Puerto Rico on September 13th from Florida. CAMPOS desired that PENA arrive in San Juan in time to deliver CAMPOS' instructions to the CONGRESS which was to hold a meeting in San Juan on September 15, 1944.

[Confidential Informant T-1] further advised that he understood that Dr. PENA is also director of the HOSPITAL DE DISTRITO at Bayamon, Puerto Rico.

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According to information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] Dr. RODOLFO MENDEZ PENATE, President of the Revolutionary Party of Cuba, visited CAMPOS at the Columbus Hospital in October, 1944. [redacted] stated that Dr. PENATE was for five years president of the International University of Habana. He stated that he was an old politician with a great deal of prestige in Cuba and was in the United States for his health. Dr. PENATE was planning to travel back to Puerto Rico and intended to leave on October 25, 1944. According to Confidential Informant [redacted] CAMPOS conferred with Dr. PENATE with regard to affairs of the Nationalist Party. CAMPOS is alleged to have told Dr. PENATE that most of the judges and other high officials in Puerto Rico are secretly members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. CAMPOS was also said to have discussed the possibility of his arrest with Dr. PENATE and stated that he had prayed for his arrest, but stated that he would cause a great deal of disturbance if he should be arrested. CAMPOS stated that his arrest would consolidate the forces of the Nationalist Party. He further advised that he had not been arrested in August of 1944 because the Department of Justice "got cold feet".

Dr. PENATE is alleged to have agreed to act as an envoy for CAMPOS in carrying a message to GRAU SAN MARTIN, at that time President-Elect of Cuba. CAMPOS advised Dr. PENATE that it was imperative that the Cuban Congress pass a resolution arranging for a message or a delegate to be sent to each Congress of the various Latin-American republics in order to urge the adoption of a resolution demanding the Congress of the United States to give Puerto Rico its immediate independence. According to Confidential Informant [redacted] CAMPOS instructed Dr. PENATE to memorize the message which he wished delivered to GRAU SAN MARTIN so that he would not risk losing written instructions to F.B.I. agents before he left the United States.

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EFFORTS OF CAMPOS TO ENLIST  
AID OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

According to information received from confidential informants of the New York Office, CAMPOS, has, at various times, indicated that movements were afoot or were to be instituted in various Latin American countries for the purpose of furthering the cause of Puerto Rican independence.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has advised that in September of 1944 CAMPOS stated that no sworn Nationalist Party member needs a passport to travel in other Latin American countries. He further stated that there were at least 2,000 Nationalist Party members who had escaped from Puerto Rico and are presently appearing as citizens of other Latin American countries, working in the various parts of South and Central America. (S) (u) b2, b7D

CAMPOS claimed that the people of Central and South America are strongly in favor of complete independence for Puerto Rico. (S) (u)

RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ is alleged by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] to have stated that the Latin American countries are in favor of the independence of Puerto Rico but that they would never recognize this independence unless PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the president of the free and independent Puerto Rico. (S) (u)

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It should be noted that according to information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1 CAMPOS has been quite anxious to enlist the aid of SAN MARTIN in his effort to gain his own complete freedom and independence for Puerto Rico. When GRAU SAN MARTIN was invited by the United States Government to come to this country in the summer of 1944, CAMPOS at first planned to ask SAN MARTIN not to accept the invitation. However, CAMPOS abandoned this idea and made plans to have a post card campaign instituted in which various members of the Nationalist Party and sympathizers with this party would send post cards to GRAU SAN MARTIN asking him to confer with the President of the United States regarding CAMPOS' problems and the independence of Puerto Rico. CAMPOS, according to Confidential Informant T-1, finally abandoned this idea as well, feeling that since SAN MARTIN was a guest of the United States it might embarrass him to take any outward action toward assisting CAMPOS. CAMPOS allegedly stated GRAU SAN MARTIN is not popular with the United States Government anyway and that he, CAMPOS, did not wish to jeopardize SAN MARTIN'S position with the United States Government.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that while he was in the United States SAN MARTIN did not visit CAMPOS. CAMPOS appeared to be con-

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cerned about SAN MARTIN'S failure to call at the hospital. However, according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] CAMPOS was later advised by Dr. RODOLFO MENDEZ PENATE, President of the Revolutionary Party of Cuba, that SAN MARTIN did not visit him because the American Ambassador to Cuba and the State Department would not have looked with favor upon SAN MARTIN'S association with CAMPOS. CAMPOS allegedly stated that he was sure some matter of this kind had prevented SAN MARTIN'S calling at the Columbus Hospital. He stated that he knew that GRAU SAN MARTIN was 100 per cent with him.

(Confidential Informant T-1) [REDACTED] had been eager for the President of Mexico to receive a pamphlet prepared by JULIO PINTO GANDIA and entitled "PUERTO RICO: TEST CASE FOR THE UNITED STATES". However, CAMPOS abandoned this thought, and the pamphlet was later handed out at various meetings held by the Nationalist Party in New York City.

b2  
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This pamphlet, a copy of which was furnished to the New York Office by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] deals with the Nationalist Party viewpoint regarding the recent history of Puerto Rico and the alleged abuses committed in that country by the United States. The contents of this pamphlet are not being set out in detail. However, the general tenor of the article can be noted from the following headings used throughout the pamphlet, which consists of four typewritten pages: (XW)

1. GLIMPSE OF PUERTO RICO'S HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.
2. PUERTO RICO INVADIED BY THE UNITED STATES.
3. WHAT IS THE RECORD OF THESE BLESSINGS OF ENLIGHTENED CIVILIZATION?
4. PUERTO RICO UNDER THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY".
5. THE CLAMOR OF LATIN AMERICA FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO. (XW)
6. WHAT IS AT STAKE IN THE CASE OF PUERTO RICO.

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To further illustrate the attitude of the Nationalist Party toward the United States Puerto Rican policy, the last section of GANDIA'S pamphlet "PUERTO RICO: TEST CASE FOR THE UNITED STATES", is hereafter being set forth: (XU)

"The whole world has a stake in the independence of Puerto Rico. The Western Hemisphere has been freed practically from European Imperialism and these remnants (remnants) were on the way to final liquidation. The United States is the first American nation to become Imperialistic and is trying to destroy the independence of her neighbors, by economic warfare, and by direct Military and Naval action. (XU)

"Puerto Rico is the testing ground of this brutality. Every means has been tried by the United States to annihilate Puerto Rico as a nation,--economic warfare massacres, imprisonment and exile for the defenders of her independence. (XU)

"The United States appears allied now with British and Dutch Imperialisms in the New World, thus helping these anacronic remnants (remnants) of Imperialistic European slavery to remain as cancers in the Western Hemisphere. (XU)

"The issue of world importance is this:

Shall United States Imperialistic slavery be the substitution for the European Imperialisms that our laboratories destroyed?

Shall the Western Hemisphere be converted into a battleground of Imperialisms and bring to the Americas the courses of war that have enslaved Africa, Asia, Australia and is engulfing Europe just now? (XU)

"The United States must recognize now the independence of Puerto Rico. So far, the United States has been more reactionary and tyrannical than the Bourbon monarchy of Spain that had the honor to recognize the sovereignty of Puerto Rico by granting dominion status similar to that of Canada in relation to the British Empire. (XU)

"The answer is ONE: THE INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO. (XU)

The parentheses are the writer's own (XU)

CAMPOS, according to Confidential Informant T-1, has, at various times, stated that should he leave the United States and go to Mexico he would be welcomed there by President Comacho. CAMPOS also indicated that he had some plans to send a representative to Mexico to carry on the work of the Nationalist Party there. (XU)

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NATIONALIST PARTY EFFORTS AT THE PAN AMERICAN  
PEACE CONFERENCE

b2, b7D

In January of 1945 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised the New York Office that CAMPOS had stated that he planned to attempt to obtain some action on Nationalist Party matters at the Pan American Peace Conference to be held in Mexico. He stated that Nationalist Party delegates in Mexico had already been instructed by CAMPOS with regard to action to be taken by them at the conference. CAMPOS stated that they would urge the Mexican Congress to pass a resolution in cooperation with the Cuban Constituent Assembly asking for complete freedom of CAMPOS and independence of Puerto Rico. These delegates had also been instructed to interview various Secretaries of State from Latin American countries regarding CAMPOS' case. CAMPOS allegedly stated "in any event we are to try to make them notice".

According to Confidential Informant T-1 [REDACTED] CAMPOS stated that the Nationalist Party delegates in Mexico were as follows:

JOSE VASCONCELOS, a prominent writer, who is the Ambassador of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in Mexico.

FRANK CERVONI, President of a Mexican-Puerto Rican group dedicated to work for ALBIZU-CAMPOS in Mexico.

RAFAEL HERNANDEZ, Artist-Director of one of the most important radio stations in Mexico.

CAMPOS allegedly stated that HERNANDEZ owns a beautiful home in Mexico with a complete suite dedicated to CAMPOS and bearing a gold name plate for CAMPOS on the door to this suite. CAMPOS stated that there was another delegate whose name he did not give, but who he advised is a newspaperman connected with a daily newspaper named the "EXCELSIOR".

In March, 1945, according to Confidential Informant T-1 [REDACTED] a remark was made to CAMPOS regarding the fact that apparently nothing outstanding had happened at the Pan American Peace Conference with reference to the Nationalist Party because CAMPOS allegedly stated that he was not surprised since the conference was a protocol meeting with a program fixed before the conference convened. CAMPOS indicated, however, that he believes some good had been accomplished by the Nationalist Party delegates.

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THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF  
PUERTO RICO

According to information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1 in December, 1944, under the direction of PEDRO-ALBIZU-CAMPOS there was formed an organization known as the ~~AMERICAN~~ LEAGUE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO, having for its purpose the furtherance of the cause for Puerto Rican independence. CAMPOS allegedly advised Confidential Informant T-1 that he, CAMPOS, had planned this organization and that Dr. JAY HOLMES SMITH, who is chairman of the newly formed organization, acted under CAMPOS' direction in organizing the League. CAMPOS stated that RUTH REYNOLDS of the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION is Secretary of the League. CAMPOS allegedly stated that this organization will be made up of the most distinguished persons of the "American blueblood". He indicated that PEARL BUCK would be among the members of this league and will exert her influence in favor of CAMPOS and independence for Puerto Rico. CAMPOS allegedly at this time stated that PEARL BUCK had visited him secretly in the Columbus Hospital at various times.

CAMPOS allegedly stated that he had at first directed the organization of the ~~AMERICAN~~ COMMITTEE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO. However, he stated that this Committee was "licked by Socialists" and that the ~~AMERICAN~~ LEAGUE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO was formed in its place. CAMPOS allegedly stated that the Socialists have been his enemies for a long time and said that they, along with the American Federation of Labor "under direction from Washington" planned to keep Puerto Rico under the United States flag.

While discussing the League and the fact that important individuals would be members of this League, CAMPOS referred to a recent article appearing in the ~~"NEW LEADER"~~ and appearing in a condensed form in the September, 1944 issue of the ~~"READER'S DIGEST"~~. This article, written by GARRISON VILLARD and entitled ~~"PUERTO RICO: DIVORCE WITH ALIMONY"~~ deals with the present economic conditions in Puerto Rico and presents a case for the immediate independence of Puerto Rico. CAMPOS claimed that before VILLARD wrote this article he conferred with CAMPOS, who furnished him much information for the writing.

~~PROVISIONAL WORLD COUNCIL OF DOMINATED NATIONS~~

In April, 1945 Confidential Informant T-1 stated that CAMPOS had advised him that there was recently organized the PROVISIONAL WORLD

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COUNCIL OF DOMINATED NATIONS, an organization whose purpose it was to gain recognition and consideration for the dominated nations of the world.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] also advised the New York Office of the formation of this organization and furnished the office with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the First World Congress of dominated nations. This pamphlet furnished to the New York Office by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] carried a letterhead bearing the following information:

**"PROVISIONAL WORLD COUNCIL OF DOMINATED NATIONS"**

425 West 86th Street  
Room 16 - D  
Telephone SA 2-4630  
New York City

**RAMKRISHNA SHAHU NOLAK,**  
President

**JULIO PINTO GANDIA,**  
Secretary

**MITHRAPURAM E. ALEXANDER,**  
Treasurer.

**THE FIRST WORLD CONGRESS  
OF DOMINATED NATIONS**

This printed matter carried two parallel columns, one of which was a list of the resolutions adopted by the Congress written in English, and the other column was the same information written in Spanish. There is being set out in full the resolutions as set out on this printed matter:

"That this First World Congress of Dominated Nations elect a Provisional WORLD COUNCIL OF DOMINATED NATIONS:

"That all Dominated Nations not represented here be invited to join this PROVISIONAL WORLD COUNCIL OF DOMINATED NATIONS at the earliest possible moment:

"That the delegates representing a Dominated Nations in this Council must be bona-fide advocates and defenders of the independence of their respective nations:

"That the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Legal Counsellor, and other necessary officers of this PROVISIONAL WORLD COUNCIL OF DOMINATED NATIONS be elected by the First World Congress of Dominated Nations:

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"That this Provisional World Council of Dominated Nations make representation to the forthcoming World Security Conference of the United Nations at San Francisco by one or more accredited delegates to press on the said World Conference the adoption of the following measures: (u)

- "(1) Complete abolition of imperialism in any form, whether under the guise of spheres of influence, extra-territoriality, protectorates, colonies, possessions, control of military, naval or air bases, mandates, trusteeships, etc., whether imposed by the force of a single empire or by an alliance of two or more empires.
- (2) Recognition of the independence of all dominated nations.
- (3) Recognition of the right of all Dominated Nations to be duly represented by delegates of their own choosing at the forthcoming United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco.
- (4) Recognition of the right of Dominated Nations to be duly represented on any future World Security Council or Assembly of Nations that might be created by the United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco.
- (5) That the principle of the Chapultepec Declaration approved and adopted by the Inter-American Conference held at Mexico City, be the basis of the future World Security Organization: namely, that every nation shall declare war on any aggressor nation.
- (6) That the principle of the resolution approved and adopted at the inter-American Conference held at Mexico City, declaring the practice of racial and religious discrimination by any nation within its own frontiers to be a matter of international concern, be adopted as a rule of action by the World Security Conference at San Francisco.
- (7) That the delegation of the Provisional World Council of Dominated Nations demand a formal hearing of these measures at a plenary session of the San Francisco Security Conference of the United Nations.

**RESOLUTION No. 2**

- (1) To address itself formally to the Prime Minister of Great Britain requesting the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in India and the British West Indies. (u)

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- "(2) To address itself formally to the President of the United States requesting the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners of Puerto Rico in the prisons of the United States and Puerto Rico (X)W
- (3) That it should formally request the immediate and complete release of all other political prisoners of all other dominated nations of the world. (X)W

According to Confidential Informant T-1 CAMPOS, in discussing the above set out resolutions, stated that these were "The Bill of Rights of Humanity". Confidential Informant T-1 stated that he observed these resolutions typed out on a page of paper and further noted that CAMPOS, in his own handwriting, had made several corrections to the resolutions.

In April, 1945, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] informed the New York Office that there had been scheduled a meeting to be held in the apartment of R. S. MODAK of India, at 425 West 86th Street, New York City. The purpose of this meeting was to prepare 4,000 letters for mailing, which letters were to deal with the recently held World Congress of Dominated Nations. It appears that this meeting was never held and that the letters were not mailed. (X)W

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] further advised that there had recently been held a meeting at the Club POMARROSAS, at which meeting JULIO PINTO GANDIA and RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ gave instructions in special meetings to the delegates who would attend the World Congress of Dominated Nations, which was to be held at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, New York City. The delegates chosen for this meeting were OSCAR COLLAZO, EMILIO BLANCO, TELESFORO DEL VALLE, ANGEL RONDON and JUAN ALANO DIAZ. (X)W

According to further information furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] the scheduled meeting of the World Conference of Dominated Nations was held at Webster Hall and all expenses were paid by the Nationalist Party. At this meeting the resolutions previously prepared were confirmed by the Congress and the officers for the Congress were elected as follows: (X)W

R. S. MODAK, President,  
JULIO PINTO GANDIA, Secretary, and  
M. K. ALEXANDER, Treasurer. (X)W

CAMPOS allegedly stated that MODAK and ALEXANDER are from India and represent minority groups there. (X)W

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NATIONALIST PARTY EFFORTS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO  
PEACE CONFERENCE

<sup>W</sup> On March 26, 1945 CAMPOS, according to Confidential Informant T-1, allegedly stated that he did not believe it would be possible to send a delegate to the San Francisco Peace Conference. He advised that the Congress for the independence of Puerto Rico was sending a representative to that conference and would work for the independence of Puerto Rico. CAMPOS stated that even though the Nationalist Party would not be sending a delegate to the conference, it, nevertheless, would be represented there. He said that he had already made preparation and that the Nationalist Party would be represented by individuals who are not Nationalist Party members. CAMPOS indicated that he would leave the activities at the San Francisco Peace conference regarding Puerto Rican independence to "real Americans" so that the Nationalist Party would be protected at all times. CAMPOS advised that all of the Nationalist Party members had been eager for JULIO GANDIA to attend the San Francisco Conference but that since the party was short on money it did not appear that GANDIA would be able to go.

<sup>W</sup> A few days later, according to Confidential Informant T-1, CAMPOS stated "Just when we thought we would have no official representative at the San Francisco Conference through our friends from India we received a friendly hand." CAMPOS stated that GANDIA had left for San Francisco on April 27, 1945. CAMPOS explained that the friends from India to which he referred were MODAK and his associates. He stated that MODAK and GANDIA would attend the San Francisco conference together.

b2, b7D Although CAMPOS had indicated that MODAK of India would furnish funds for GANDIA to make the trip to San Francisco, according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] a meeting was held at the TOMARROSAS, at which meeting it was decided that the representatives to the San Francisco Conference would need approximately \$600.00 for expenses. Accordingly, approximately \$127.00 in cash was collected at the meeting at that time and it was decided that the balance of the \$600.00 would be obtained by the selling of subscriptions to the Nationalist Party magazine "PUERTO RICO." Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that later approximately 500 subscriptions to this magazine were sold at \$1.50 a year. He stated that most of this money so collected was designated for the expense of the trip to San Francisco by GANDIA. Although this money was collected several days before GANDIA'S departure for San Francisco, it was noted that subsequent to the alleged collection of this money CAMPOS is reported to have indicated that the party lacked funds to send GANDIA to San Francisco. There appeared to be great doubt as to whether GANDIA would go to the conference until the last moment before his departure <sup>W</sup>

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In light of a statement made by CAMPOS to the effect that the party was short on funds and his later statement that MODAK was making it possible for GANDIA to go to San Francisco, it appears possible that the money collected by the Nationalist Party members for GANDIA'S trip may have been used by the party for other purposes and that at the last moment MODAK and his associate did furnish the money for GANDIA'S trip (S)(u)

According to Confidential Informant T-3, on the day before GANDIA departed for San Francisco he had printed 500 copies of the resolutions adopted by the World Congress of Dominated Nations, a copy of which has been described previously in this report. GANDIA allegedly also had printed 1,000 copies of the resolutions passed by the Cuban Constituent Assembly asking for the independence of Puerto Rico. GANDIA is reported to have stated that he was taking this above referenced matter to the San Francisco Conference, where he would pass them out to newspaper representatives and other individuals in a position to aid the cause of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (S)(u)

Confidential informants of this office were unable to learn the address at which GANDIA was staying while at the San Francisco Conference. According to Confidential Informant T-3, GANDIA apparently corresponded with his wife, MONSERRATE VIERA GANDIA, at 326 West 17th Street, New York City, who, in turn, relayed his messages to CAMPOS at the hospital (S)(u)

#### PARTY FINANCES

It appears that the activity of the Nationalist Party is financed generally by the following means:

1. The sale of the magazine "PUERTO RICO".
2. Membership fees.
3. Donations for the party by its members.
4. Donations by sympathizers of the Nationalist Party.

Information developed by Confidential Informants of the New York Office and by the San Juan Field Division indicate that a considerable amount of money is collected in Puerto Rico from Nationalist Party members there and is sent from Puerto Rico to New York City for use by CAMPOS and the party here.

Information developed by the San Juan Field Division revealed that on August 7, 1944 JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, Nationalist Party official in Puerto Rico forwarded to RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ \$1,000.00 for the benefit of ALBIZU-CAMPOS.

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On January 1, 1945, according to Confidential Informant T-3 a \$500.00 check was received by RAMIREZ from Puerto Rico to be used in behalf of CAMPOS. (S)u

According to information furnished the New York Office by Confidential Informant T-3, members of the Nationalist Party are charged \$2.50 weekly as membership fees in the Nationalist Party in New York City. T-3 further advised that from time to time special collections are taken among the party members in New York. He further stated that any profits made by dances held by the Club POARRASAS are used for the benefit of the party. T-3 further stated that an appreciable amount of income was realized by the Nationalist Party in its sale of the magazine "PUERTO RICO."

It should be noted that according to Confidential Informant T-1 GANDIA at one time stated that CAMPOS' hospital bills were taken care of by wealthy friends, some of whom are friends of VITO MARCANTONIO, Congressman from New York City. (S)u

NATIONALIST PARTY ORDERS TO RESIST QUESTIONING  
BY F. B. I. AGENTS

Confidential Informant T-3 advised the New York Office that at a meeting of the JUNTA DE MANHATTAN on August 6, 1944 JOSE DELGADO, JOSE CABELLERO, and ISOLINE RAMOS complained that they had been interrogated by F.B.I. agents. At that time JULIO LINTO GANDIA and RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ laid down a plan before the Party in which it was stated that all members should refuse to answer questions submitted to them by F.B.I. agents and should refuse admittance into their respective homes unless the agents presented a court order. The members were instructed that if F.B.I. agents persisted in their efforts to question the Nationalist Party members without a court order then this attempt should be resisted by violence, even to the extent of using firearms, if necessary. (S)u

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION REGARDING CAMPOS

There appears to be no substantial change in the health of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS. He still remains as a patient in the Columbus Hospital at 227 East 19th Street, New York City. In February, 1945, according to Confidential Informant T-3, CAMPOS stated that at the present time he was only bothered by palpitation of the heart. It is noted that according to Confidential Informant T-3, at various times there have been rumors to the effect that CAMPOS might soon attempt to leave the Columbus Hospital. (S)u

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However, no specific information along this line has been developed and it appears that CAMPOS does not, at the present time, have such a plan (S)(u)

It should be noted that according to Confidential Informant T-1 CAMPOS, in October of 1944 stated to Dr. RODOLFO MENDEZ PENATE, President of the Revolutionary Party of Cuba, that the Nationalist Party had at that time ~~firearms buried somewhere in Puerto Rico~~. No further mention of this fact has been mentioned by Confidential Informants in the New York Office and no further information along that line has been developed by this office. (S)(u)

CAMPOS continues to correspond with his wife, who resides in Lima, Peru, sending and receiving letters at the rate of approximately one each week. None of this correspondence contains any information of value to this investigation.

- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York, N.Y.:

Will follow and report any activities on the part of the Subject concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York City.

Copies of this report are being designated to the San Juan Field Division since that is the office of origin in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico case and this report contains important information regarding the Nationalist Party and its activities.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent Ben F. Johnson, New York, dated 7/3/45, 1945, are as follows:

- b2, b7D
- T-1 [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau. This confidential symbol is being used in this report to further conceal the identity [REDACTED]
  - T-2 A highly confidential and reliable source who had extensive knowledge of documents in the possession of JULIO PINTO CANDIA at 326 West 17th Street, New York City, and who reported on information contained in these documents to Special Agents William H. Clarke, R. Wilbur Daeschner, William F. Guilfoyle, John M. Hansell, William J. Losty, Alfred B. Novak, Johnston L. Percy, Joseph J. Phelan, Edwin O. Raudsep; on July 31, 1944.
  - T-3 [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau. This confidential symbol is being used in this report to further conceal the identity of [REDACTED]

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CASE: - INTERNAL SECURITY - N

DATE - 7-3-45

~~62-7721-1410~~

AGENT - BEN F. JOHNSON  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

105-11898-152

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 3

BFJ:EPD

100-47403

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 7, 1945

FROM : SAC, New York 19087

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Bureau file 62-7721

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Field Division to the Bureau dated May 23, 1945 in which it is pointed out that the subject, CAMPOS, may possibly be aware of the identity of Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

The accompanying report of Special Agent Ben F. Johnson, dated July 3, 1945 contains much information furnished this office by [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau. In view of the questionable status of this informant and the allegation that CAMPOS has stated that [REDACTED] has been furnishing Nationalist Party information to the Government, particular care has been taken in preparing the accompanying report in an effort to protect the identity of this informant in the event copies of this report should become available to some unauthorized person.

Although it is omitted from this report as a protection to the identity of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] the following information, already furnished to the Bureau by letter from New York dated September 4, 1944, is being set out now since it supplements information included in the accompanying report:

According to [REDACTED] in August 1944 at the time CAMPOS appeared to expect his arrest for violation of his probation regulations, he made every effort to secure support of influential persons in Washington, D.C. in order to avoid that arrest and for the purpose of furthering the cause of Puerto Rican independence. [REDACTED] advised that he was sent by CAMPOS (to Washington, D.C. for the purpose of contacting Latin American officials there.) CAMPOS instructed [REDACTED] to contact these (various Latin American diplomats and to urge them to confer there in an effort to effect a passage of a resolution by these Congressmen seeking complete freedom for CAMPOS and independence for Puerto Rico.) CAMPOS gave instructions that each of these officials was to be "felt out" as to their viewpoints. If it was found they were sympathetic to CAMPOS and his program, then they were to be urged to offer active assistance. RECORDED 105-11898-153

[REDACTED] while in Washington, D.C. contacted several of (the prominent Latin American officials there.) He spoke with Dr. PEDRO DE ALVA, Sub-director of the Pan American Union, and this individual is alleged to have stated he did not consider it advisable for the United States to arrest CAMPOS at that time. He stated that such a move would be excellent propaganda for the enemies of inter-American solidarity. Dr. PEDRO DE ALVA is alleged to have stated he is opposed to the policies of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico but that he still is of the opinion that CAMPOS should not be arrested at this time merely for violation of probation conditions.

RETURN TO

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14 MAY 26 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/28/81

BY 2842 Pm/10/81

9/29/86

SP/MA/CL/da

Letter to Director  
NY 100-47403

19088

- 2 -

July 7, 1945

Dr. JULIAN R. CACEREZ, Ambassador from the Honduras and Vice-president of the Board of the Pan-American Union, was contacted by [REDACTED] Dr. CACEREZ stated he had recently attended a luncheon in honor of Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIAS. He explained at the time he accepted the invitation to the luncheon he did not know it was to be a farewell party for DE GRACIAS which DE GRACIAS would use for propaganda purposes, urging the independence of Puerto Rico. With reference to CAMPOS, Dr. CACEREZ allegedly stated that he felt the pro-independence clubs of Puerto Rico are "barking too much." He stated he felt that the United States will give consideration to the minority groups.

Dr. AURELIO R. CONCHERO, Ambassador from Cuba, who is a political emissary of GRAD SAN MARTIN, advised [REDACTED] that he did not believe SAN MARTIN would be interested in working with CAMPOS' problem on his present trip to Washington, D.C.

6-2, 672  
In October, 1944 CAMPOS again sent [REDACTED] to Washington for the purpose of contacting influential Latin American persons there. While in Washington at this time [REDACTED] spoke with Dr. RAFAEL DE LA COLINA, Minister from Mexico. COLINA allegedly stated he would like to see CAMPOS freed but he did not wish to interfere with the problem at that time. He explained he believed the United States could not settle the Puerto Rican question at this time since the granting of independence to Puerto Rico by the United States might be interpreted by Great Britain as an affront to the British policy in India.

[REDACTED] also spoke with DIOGENES ESCALANTE, Ambassador of Venezuela. This individual, according to [REDACTED] stated he was not at all interested in the CAMPOS affair.

Dr. RICARDO MORALES, Minister of Panama did not indicate he was eager to take any positive action in behalf of CAMPOS but stated "the favorable solution of the case of Puerto Rico will prove the sincerity of the declarations in the Atlantic Charter."

672  
Upon contacting Dr. J.R. RODRIGUEZ, Minister of the Dominican Republic, [REDACTED] was told by this individual, "I can not even discuss these problems without instructions from CIUDAD TRUJILLO."

The Bureau's attention is also being called to the fact that the State Department employee referred to on page 8 of the accompanying report is [REDACTED] of the Latin American Division of the State Department. This matter was previously reported to the Bureau by New York letter dated December 5, 1944.



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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
Box 4312, San Juan 21, Puerto Rico  
August 7, 1945

Director, FBI

① ②

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAPOS was.  
Bureau File 62-7721

Dear Sir:

On August 1, 1945 Assistant United States Attorney PHILIP F. HERRICK in San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that he had received a communication from the Department of Justice in which the Department indicated that it had definitely decided not to institute proceedings to revoke the probation of the subject.

Mr. Herrick stated that he had outlined to the Department the fact that the last two counts of the subject's original sentence, and on which the probation was based, were possibly invalid in the light of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Braverman case, 317 US 49 (11-9-42). He stated that ALBIZU CAPOS was originally convicted on three counts charging three separate conspiracies. He was sentenced to serve six years on the first count and two years each on the second and third counts, the sentence on the last two counts being suspended, and he was placed on probation of four years at the completion of the service of his six year sentence.

Mr. Herrick stated that he had received a letter over the signature of Mr. JAMES M. McINERNEY, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, dated July 20, 1945, in which Mr. McInerney stated that under the Braverman decision the subject was guilty of only one conspiracy and not three, and that therefore the sentence on the last two counts was invalid.

A question of legal procedure as to whether ALBIZU CAPOS could raise this objection at this time was not decided inasmuch as Mr. McInerney stated that, "It is the view of the Criminal Division that since the sentences were invalid (on the last two counts) the Government should not compel them to be met." The letter stated that undoubtedly ALBIZU CAPOS was defying the Federal Government. "On the other hand, the fact that ALBIZU CAPOS is under sentence of probation has had a decidedly tempering effect on his activities and those of his organization, so that the Government derives considerable benefit from the status quo and would apparently suffer loss should it force a change....." 105-11898-154

9-10-45  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/27/81 BY 3842 PMV/STJ/248

Letter to the Bureau  
Re: Pedro Albizu Campos

8/7/45

"It is the view of the Department, therefore, that no action should be taken by the government to change the status quo in these cases with respect to the probation of the defendants."

This information is being submitted in order that the Bureau and the New York Office may be advised of the Department's present attitude in the event that it has not received this information.

Very truly yours



A. C. Schlenker  
SAC

RCM:GEM  
100-3906

cc-New York (2)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EJM:bm  
62-7721

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

DATE: 9-10-45

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Beahm  
Miss Gandy

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has advised the United States Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico, that no proceedings will be instituted to revoke the probation of Pedro Albizu Campos.

You will recall that Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and other Nationalist Party officials were on July 31, 1936, convicted in the United States District Court at San Juan, Puerto Rico on a three count indictment. The first count charged, "Conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by force;" the second charged, "Conspiracy to incite rebellion against the United States;" and the third charged, "Conspiracy to recruit soldiers to fight against the United States." Campos was sentenced by Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper to serve six years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first count, and two years on both the second and third counts. The sentences on all counts were to run consecutively, and the sentences on the second and third counts to be suspended, and Campos placed on probation to begin at the expiration of the six years imposed on the first count.

Campos appealed from this judgment and, therefore, did not actually choose to begin service of sentence until June 4, 1937. However, he was confined during the appeal, from July 31, 1936 to June 4, 1937, at the San Juan District Jail. On November 4, 1941, Campos was offered a conditional release, but refused to sign the conditional release agreement. On June 3, 1943, Campos on termination of his sentence was released from prison, and despite his unequivocally expressed intention of not complying with the terms of probation, instead of being compelled to return to Puerto Rico, was permitted to proceed to New York City. Campos entered Columbus Hospital at New York City, June 9, 1943, and has remained there continuously to date.

At the Department's request an investigation was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether Campos was malingering in order to obviate the necessity for complying with his probationary sentence. The facts developed justified the conclusion that Campos' hospitalization was unnecessary, and that he voluntarily remained at the hospital for the following reasons:

- "1. To impress the people of Puerto Rico with the idea that he was so mistreated by Federal authorities while confined in the Federal Penitentiary that it was necessary for him to be hospitalized.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/81 BY 2846 PM/PTJ/20

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&  
INDEXED

105-11898-155

62-7721-1436

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11  
11

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

September 10, 1945

- "2. In order to enable him to meet with the leaders of his organization and of other sympathetic groups in relative safety and in the privacy of his hospital room.
- "3. In order to circumvent his conditions of probation by so remaining in the hospital."

The Department has concluded that under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Braverman case, (317 US 49, 11-9-42) the probationary sentences on the second and third counts of the indictment are probably invalid. The Department is of the opinion that under the Braverman decision, Campos was guilty of only one conspiracy, and not of three, as set out in the three counts of the indictment on which he was convicted. The Department concludes, therefore, that it is inadvisable for the Government to take any action towards the revocation of probation which might change the "Status Quo" in the Campos case.

ACTION: None. Submitted for information.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

07186

FILE NO. 100-3906

REPORT MADE AT SAN JUAN	DATE WHEN MADE 9/26/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/1,3,4/45	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT C. MOODY jam
TITLE PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, was			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Subject elected president of Nationalist Party, in absentia, at Annual Convention held San Juan 7/15/45. Was interviewed by ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO, owner of San Juan daily paper, in New York 8/12/45. Justice Department had decided not to press subject's failure to comply with probation.

R-U-C

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau File No. 62-7721

Report of Special Agent BEN F. JOHNSON dated July 3, 1945, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent DAVID MANLIN BECKER dated April 25, 1945, at San Juan, P. R.

**DETAILS:**

The annual convention of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico was held in the Ateneo Puertorriqueno on July 15, 1945. About 350 persons attended and officers for the coming year were elected.

The subject, PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, was elected President and JULIO de SANTIAGO of Mayaguez, P. R., was elected Acting President in the absence of the subject. A motion was passed at the close of the meeting to send a cablegram to the subject and to the Nationalists who were serving sentences in Federal prisons.

According to El IMPARCIAL, San Juan daily Spanish Language paper for July 20, 1945, the cablegram which was signed by JULIO de SANTIAGO was addressed to RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and read as follows:

"The Twenty-second National Convention of the Nationalist Party sends to the Master (the subject), to you, to Pinto (JULIO PINTO GENDIA), and to all the loyal ones in the liberation movement, most cordial fraternal greetings."

105-11898-156

APPROVED AND FORWARDED 10 OCT 1945 2-22-46 5 Bureau 5 New York (1 Col [redacted] D. of I., 2SC, NY 100-47405) 1 SID, San Juan 1 QI, San Juan 3 San Juan	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 62-7721-117 b7c OCT 1	RECORDED INDEXED
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56 OCT 19 1945

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-39085-1

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DATE 5/20/83 BY 2872  
rmj/str/bu

San Juan File No. 100-3906

07187

The Nationalist Party held a celebration at the home of ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO in Manati, P. R., June 11, 1945, to celebrate the anniversary of the making of the Puerto Rican flag by him. The meeting was sponsored by the Committee to do Homage to the Flag, whose President was JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA and whose Secretary was PAULINO CASTRO. During the meeting a resolution was passed to send regards to the subject. The letter to the subject read as follows:

Dr. ALBIZU-CAMPOS  
Columbus Hospital  
New York, New York

From the meeting with VELEZ ALVARADO on Flag Day, we wish for your early recovery and that you will soon return to your native country.

(Signed) Committee to do Homage to the Flag,  
PAULINO CASTRO, Secretary."

According to a news report carried in El IMPARCIAL for August 13, 1945, ANTONIO AYUSO-VALDIVIESO, owner and director of this paper, visited the subject in Columbus Hospital in New York on August 12, 1945. The item states that the subject, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, is in the Hospital recovering his health which was lost while he was a Federal prisoner at Atlanta. The article goes on to state that AYUSO, who was a fervent defender of the cause of independence for Puerto Rico, announced to the Associated press:

"Not withstanding the years which have passed since ALBIZU left our country, the mere mention of his name in any place where there is a gathering of persons will always provoke a storm of applause. ALBIZU-CAMPOS would like to be able to return to his native land whose political activities he follows with the same patriotic interest that animated his political conduct in the past.

ALBIZU-CAMPOS has not yet completed in full his sentence of ten years in prison. He still has almost two years more to suffer in exile, a fate which is the most cruel of the tortures which have been invented in order to punish one who truly loves his country and his native land.

As a man who loves justice and liberty above all, I sincerely believe that the United States should free him before his sentence has been severed in order to maintain in a period such as we have now, international justice to political prisoners such as ALBIZU-CAMPOS, who have committed no crime other than having attempted to bring an end to the colonial regime in our country, a regime which the United States has promised to dissolve under the obligation which it contracted when it acquired Puerto Rico under the Treaty of Paris at the close of the Spanish-American War.

Neither Puerto Rico nor Spanish America has forgotten that ALBIZU-CAMPOS, a prisoner patriot, is suffering in exile.

One cannot speak with intellectual honesty nor moral purity of celebrating a plebiscite in Puerto Rico in order to consult the will of the people when such leaders as PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS are in jail."

This instance was also commented upon in the editorial column of El IMPARCIAL for August 14, 1945. In addition to making the same points made by AYUSO in the above quoted article, the editorial writer states that while in the United States members of the German-American Bund and other Pro-German societies who have been accused of crimes similar to that imputed to ALBIZU now enjoy complete liberty or their trials have been stopped, ALBIZU-CAMPOS still remains under court jurisdiction. He then asks:

"Why should agents of a powerful enemy be treated more liberally than a man who only hoped that the sun of liberty should one day shine on this little island in the Caribbean."

PROBATION STATUS OF ALBIZU-CAMPOS:

Mr. PHILIP F. HERRICK, United States Attorney, San Juan, P. R., stated that he had been advised by the Department of Justice by letter dated July 20, 1945, that no action should now be taken by the Government to change the status quo with respect to the probation of the subject.

This case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin inasmuch as it does not appear that any action will be taken to revoke the subject's probation in the United States District Court in Puerto Rico.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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DATE 5/26/81 BY 2542 PMV/BTJ/RW



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ENCLOSURE

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105-11811-10



Rec'd 9:45 am  
11-24-45  
no action

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# F.B.I. TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

5/20/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 pm/brak Orw  
REASON-FCIM 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/20/91

DECODED COPY

WASH FROM NEW YORK 33 23 10-27 PM  
DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN JUAN URGENT  
TALE

RE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO; INTERNAL SECURITY - C.  
MR. O'BRIEN OF ASSOCIATED PRESS CONTACTED THIS OFFICE TODAY AND ADVISED THAT PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS HAD LEFT THE UNITED STATES VIA SHIP FOR PUERTO RICO. HE SAID HE HAD HEARD A REPORT THAT CAMPOS WAS NOT ALLOWED TO LAND THERE BECAUSE OF HIS POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS AND THE FACT THAT THE AUTHORITIES WERE AFRAID HE WOULD BE KILLED IF HE LANDED IN PUERTO RICO. MR. O'BRIEN WANTED TO KNOW IF WE HAD ANY INFORMATION ON THIS AND HE WAS TOLD WE DID NOT. CONTACT HAS BEEN HAD WITH THE STEAMSHIP LINE HAVING PASSENGERS AND FREIGHTER SERVICE TO PUERTO RICO AND CAMPOS IS NOT LISTED AS A PASSENGER ON ANY BOAT LEAVING NEW YORK WITHIN THE PAST 2 WEEKS. IN VIEW OF THIS AND INFORMATION IN MY TELETYPE OF NOVEMBER 21 LAST REGARDING SOLICITATION OF FUNDS BY NATIONALIST PARTY LEADERS IT IS NOT BELIEVED CAMPOS HAS LEFT YET AND THE ACCURACY OF O'BRIEN'S REPORT IS DOUBTED. ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO LEARN IF CAMPOS MAY HAVE TRIED TO MAKE A RESERVATION AND WAS DENIED PASSAGE. ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER WILL BE FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLO  
ON 4-19-00  
admin.

NY R 32-33-WA  
TRANSMITTED TO SAN JUAN  
RECEIVED 11-23-45 11:15 PM EST

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105-11898-157  
142-7721-1752  
EX-14  
RECORDED  
MET  
FBI  
NOV 27 1945  
cc: Mr. Tamm  
Mr. E.A. Tamm

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

59 DEC 12 1945  
CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED *on envelope*  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
*only* DATE 4-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB  
*admin.*



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

*Copy*

105 - 11898 - 158

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

**N. Y.** FILE NO **100-47403** **K**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/5/45</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7/22, 26; 8/3, 8, 11, 16, 18; 10/22/45</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>BEN F. JOHNSON</b>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY (N)</b>

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

CAMPOS still in Columbus Hospital, New York City. Continues to direct activities of Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in the New York City area. It has been rumored that JUAN ANTONIO CORNETTER and CONCEPCION DE GRACIAS may be attempting to re-enter the Nationalist Party. However, CORNETTER is reported to have appeared very unfriendly toward CAMPOS recently. CAMPOS allegedly recently stated that the Nationalist Party members have been given assignments for any movement deemed necessary by the Party.

CLASS. & EXT. BY **2842 Pm/BJA/KW**  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW **5/28/91**

P.

**07189**  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Reference: Bureau File 62-7721  
Report of Special Agent Robert C. Moody, San Juan,  
9/26/45

Details: **PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS**, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico is reported to be still voluntarily confined to the Columbus Hospital in New York City.

It appears that he is still of the opinion that should he leave the hospital, he would be arrested for failure to comply with probation regulations imposed on him at the time of his release from Federal Prison, Atlanta, Georgia.

**COPY DESTROYED**

**14 MAY 26 1960**

**105-11898-158**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 5 San Juan (1 to SIF) (1 to ONI) 1 Col <b>[Redacted]</b> D. of I., 2 S.C. 4 New York	<b>RECORDED &amp; INDEXED</b> <b>134</b>	

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

07190

It is noted according to reports received by the New York Office, CAMPOS was extremely nervous in June and July, 1945, subsequent to the arrest of JULIO PUERTO RANDEA, secretary-general of the Nationalist Party, upon a Selective Service charge. It appears that CAMPOS at that time was convinced that he too would be arrested at any time. However, it is noted that, as set out in referenced report of Special Agent Robert C. Moody, the United States Department of Justice has made final decision not to attempt to prosecute CAMPOS for his failure to comply with probation regulations.

Although the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico does not appear to have been as active during the past two or three months as in previous months in the New York City area, it is apparent that CAMPOS is still directing the affairs of the Nationalist Party, at least in the New York City area.

b2, b7D  
It is noted that according to reports received from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, one TELESFORO DELVALLE, Harlem Puerto Rican and member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, made the decision to announce himself as a candidate for the office of the City Councilman from Manhattan. CAMPOS at this time requested DELVALLE to visit him at the Columbus Hospital for a conference regarding the proposed step. DELVALLE called at the Columbus Hospital and was requested by CAMPOS not to run for the office as he had planned. CAMPOS allegedly explained to DELVALLE that the latter had an excellent future in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and that he should not jeopardize that future by running for a political office in the United States. (S) (u)

It is noted that DELVALLE did not choose to comply with CAMPOS' advice, and is presently carried on the ticket as a candidate for the office mentioned above. As a result of the fact that he did proceed with his political endeavor, DELVALLE was forced to resign from the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, this order apparently coming from CAMPOS directly. (S) (u)

According to information received by this office through the reports of [REDACTED] there is a rumor to the effect that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIER, formerly a member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and more recently active in Communist newspaper circles in New York City, may be attempting to rejoin the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. According to [REDACTED] CORRETIER and CONCEPCION DE GRACIAS, who also at one time was a member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, both were told by CAMPOS that they could re-enter the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico if they should (S) (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-47403

07191

choose to do so individually, accepting the conditions imposed on them by CAMPOS. CORRETTJER allegedly stated that he would be glad to respect CAMPOS as the leader of the Nationalist Party. However, to date, no further information has been received indicating that CORRETTJER or DE GRACIAS have taken any further steps toward re-entering the Nationalist Party. In fact it is noted that CORRETTJER along with his wife, recently left New York City for Cuba where they apparently intend to live. (S) W

It is also noted, according to information received from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, CORRETTJER does not appear to have a great deal of respect for CAMPOS. He is reported to have stated in August, 1945, that CAMPOS is the most reactionary and egotistical individual he had ever known. He also stated that if CAMPOS were not confined to his bed, he, CORRETTJER, would "kick him all around". CORRETTJER allegedly accused CAMPOS of being a coward and an individualist.

62, 67D  
In spite of this tirade allegedly made by CORRETTJER against CAMPOS, it is noted that in the first issue of "El Libertador", a small newspaper published by CAMPOS in New York City, CORRETTJER sent greetings to the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. This issue, although dated in the latter part of July, was first actually issued in the first part of August, 1945. It is noted that this paper was discontinued when CORRETTJER left for Cuba.

L  
Although it appears that CAMPOS is not at the present time receiving any sort of support from the Communist Party of America, and apparently is not friendly with the Communist Party, it is noted that according to [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, one JUAN EMANUELLI, an alleged Puerto Rican Communist presently residing in New York City, has stated that he maintains a friendship with CAMPOS for the purpose of keeping informed of CAMPOS' plans. EMANUELLI allegedly stated sometime in July, he conferred with CAMPOS, and that CAMPOS appeared to be in favor of starting a revolution in Puerto Rico.

EMANUELLI quoted CAMPOS as saying: "I have designated to each and everyone their places in our firing lines, and the least a patriot can do for his country is to have the privilege of the supreme sacrifice for the independence of his land."

No information, other than that set out above, has been received indicating CAMPOS has any plans for such a move as mentioned by EMANUELLI.

CONFIDENTIAL

P E N D I N G

NY 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 07192

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York:

Will follow and report any activities on the part of the Subject concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York City.

\* \* \* \*

Copies of this report are being designated for the San Juan Field Division since that office is the Office of Origin in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico case, and this report contains information regarding the Nationalist Party and its activities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

RFJ:KW  
100-47403

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

New York, New York  
November 5, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 3-2-71

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 6080

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY (N)  
(Bureau File 62-7721)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/RSP/JS  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/20/91

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the enclosed report of Special Agent  
Ben F. Johnson, dated November 5, 1945, at New York City, five copies of  
which are enclosed.

b2, b7D  
For the Bureau's information, [redacted] mentioned  
in this report, is identical with [redacted] who is also mentioned in this  
report. However, the actual name of this Informant was set out in the report  
for the purpose of concealing the identity of the informant.



5 Enclosures

Very truly yours,  
RECORDED  
INDEXED

E. E. Conroy, SAC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATION SECTION

5/20/81 2842 PMV  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/20/91

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 29 20 8-45 PM

DIRECTOR ..... URGENT

TALE. NATIONALISTS PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, IS - N. b2, b7D

CONFIDENTIAL NATIONAL DEFENSE INFORMANT

ADVISED TODAY THAT ON NOV. SEVENTEEN LAST JULIO RINTO GANDIA  
AND LUIS VELASQUEZ CONTACTED HIM AND SOLICITED A MONETARY  
CONTRIBUTION, SAYING "IF YOU KNEW WHO THIS MONEY IS FOR YOU WOULD  
(SEE ATTACHED INSERT)  
BE GLAD TO CONTRIBUTE". A INFORMANT WAS SURE RONDON MEANT THAT PEDRO

ALBIZU CAMPOS, PRES. OF THE PARTY, HAD LEFT COLUMBUS HOSPITAL  
WHERE HE HAS BEEN FOR TWO AND ONE HALF YEARS. INVESTIGATION AT  
THE HOSPITAL CONFIRMED CAMPOS DEPARTURE ON NOV. NINE LAST.

ON NOV. SEVENTEEN LAST AN UNIDENTIFIED PUERTO RICAN WOMAN CALLED  
AT COLUMBUS HOSPITAL FOR CAMPOS MAIL AND LEFT THE FORWARDING  
ADDRESS CARE OF DR. JUAN ALAMO, ONE SEVEN THREE BROOK AVE.,  
BRONX, NY. IT WAS BELIEVED THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS JUAN ALAMO DIAZ,  
A PARTY FUNCTIONARY, BUT A CHECK AT THAT ADDRESS REVEALS DR. JUAN  
ALAMO XARRERO RESIDING IN APT. FIVE. THE NAME A. CAMPOS HAD  
BEEN LISTED ALSO ON THE MAIL BOX FOR APT. FIVE. IT IS BELIEVED

THAT CAMPOS IS PRESENTLY RESIDING AT THAT ADDRESS AND FURTHER  
EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO VERIFY THIS. IN THE REPORT OF

50 JAN 8 - 1946  
END PAGE ONE.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 514-058-ALB  
ON 4-19-00  
Admin



PAGE TWO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WALTER E. LEVVIS DATED JAN. TWO FOUR, LAST AT NY IN INSTANT CASE ON PAGE ONE SIX, INFO IS SET OUT THAT CAMPOS MIGHT EVENTUALLY RESIDE IN AN APT. RENTED BY CARMEN RIVERA MARRERO AT EIGHT TWO SIX BECK ST., BRONX, NY. CARMEN RIVERA MARRERO MAY BE THE WIFE OF DR. JUAN ALAMO MARRERO. WITH REFERENCE TO THE SOLICITATION OF FUNDS BY GANDIA AND VELASQUEZ MENTIONED ABOVE, IT IS BELIEVED THAT FUNDS MAY BE BEING RAISED TO ENABLE CAMPOS TO RETURN TO P.R. SINCE INVESTIGATION REFLECTS HE IS NOT IN DEBT TO COLUMBUS HOSPITAL AND NO OTHER IMMEDIATE NEED FOR FUNDS IS KNOWN. THERE IS NO PHONE LISTED TO MARRERO, NOR HAS ANY APPLICATION BEEN MADE FOR A TELEPHONE. THIS APT. IS LOCATED IN A PUERTO RICAN SECTION OF THE BRONX AND ALL RESIDENTS ARE PUERTO RICANS. ALSO IT WAS NOTED THAT SOME OF THE RESIDENTS OF THIS BUILDING ARE KNOWN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONALISTS PARTY. IN VIEW OF THE DEPARTMENTS DECISION NOT TO PROSECUTE THE NATIONALISTS PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE TO WHAT EXTENT IT DESIRES THIS OFFICE TO FOLLOW CAMPOS ACTIVITIES AND MAINTAIN A CHECK ON HIS WHEREABOUTS IN NYC (S W)

CONROY

SANJUAN ADVISED

HOLD PLS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Powers*  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THIS IS NYC HAVE A CORRECTION ON MSG NO. 29 SENT ~~XXXX~~ AT 3-45 PM  
WILL U PLS INSERT FOLLOWING AFTER FOURTH WORD IN LINE SIX.

INFORMANT WAS CONTACTED ON NOVEMBER NINETEENTH BY ANGEL RONDON, NATION-  
ALIST PARTY OFFICAL, WHO STATED, QUOTE THE MAN HAS LEFT THE HOSPITAL.  
~~XXXX~~ ~~XX~~ UNQUOTE.

THEN FOLLOWS

INFORMANT ~~XXXX~~ WAS SURE RONDON MEANT THAT PEDRO ETC

WILL U PLS CORRECT

SORRY TO PUT U TO ANY TBL

END

NY R CORRECTION WA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*J-ESP*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

# F.B.I. TELETYPE

5/20/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 gmm/RTJ/RU  
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/20/91

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

[DECODED COPY]

WASH FROM NEW YORK 34 21 9-27 PM  
DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN JUAN U R G E N T  
TALE

RE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO; IS - N. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE  
NOVEMBER 20 LAST CONCERNING DEPARTURE OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
FROM COLUMBUS HOSPITAL. INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED FROM CONFIDENTIAL  
NATIONAL DEFENSE INFORMANT [REDACTED] AND NOT [REDACTED] AS STATED.  
INFORMANT UPON INTERVIEW ON NOVEMBER 21, 1945 ADVISED HE WAS AGAIN  
CONTACTED BY JULIO PINTO GANDIA WHO ATTEMPTED TO SOLICIT FUNDS.  
GANDIA TOLD INFORMANT HE NEEDED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND THAT HE  
MUST HAVE TWO HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS BY TO DAY. NO FURTHER INFORMATION  
AVAILABLE YET AS TO WHY THIS MONEY IS BEING SOLICITED. BUREAU AND  
SAN JUAN WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS INDICATING CAMPOS  
MAY TRY TO RETURN TO PUERTO RICO. (S) (U)

NY R 33-34 WA  
RECEIVED 11-21-45 10-28 P.M. EST MMK

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA/MLB  
ON 4-19-00  
admin.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated  
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in  
order to protect the Bureau's coding systems. (S) (U)

~~62-7721-1454~~  
SAC, NEW YORK

November 26, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY (H)

RECORDED  
EX-47  
Reference is made to the teletype from the New York Office dated November 20, 1945, concerning the captioned organization and advising that Pedro Albizu Campos, was, President of this organization, had left the Columbus Hospital November 9, 1945. You requested to be advised as to what extent the activities of Campos should be followed.

Although no surveillance of Campos should be conducted the Bureau desires that you closely follow his activities by discreet informant coverage and through your usual sources of information. It is imperative that you keep the Bureau informed at all times with regard to the activities and plans of this individual.

CC: San Juan  
EJP:MRH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/81 BY 2842 PM/STJ/KW

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Gendron \_\_\_\_\_  
Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 27 1945

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
NOV 27 9 33 AM '45

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle

November 25, 1945

105-11898-160  
John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY (M)

Reference is made to previous information furnished to you concerning the captioned individual who was released on June 3, 1943, from the United States Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. Campos entered the Columbus Hospital at New York City on June 9, 1943, and has remained there continuously, although on probation.

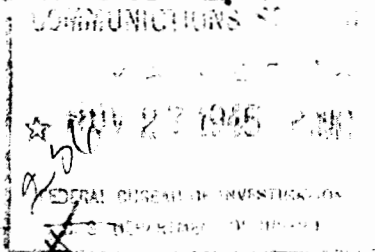
Confidential sources have now advised that Campos left the Columbus Hospital on November 9, 1945, and that on November 17, 1945, an unidentified Puerto Rican woman called at the Columbus Hospital for the subject's mail and left the forwarding address of Dr. Juan Alamo, 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York. It is believed that Campos is presently residing at that address and further efforts are being made at this time to verify the information.

It has also been reported that Julio Pinto Gandia and Luis Velasquez, leading functionaries of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, have been soliciting money from Puerto Ricans and in this regard have allegedly made the statement that "if you knew who this money was for you would be glad to contribute." Gandia allegedly contacted one individual and said that \$500 was urgently needed at once and that \$250 of this amount must be forthcoming by November 21, 1945.

The New York Office of this Bureau has indicated that Campos is not in debt to the Columbus Hospital and that no other immediate need for funds on his part is known. Informants have stated that the funds are being raised to enable Campos to return to Puerto Rico.

The above is being furnished for your information and it is requested that you advise to what extent you desire the activities of Campos to be followed.

Tolson  
E. A. Tamm  
Clegg  
Coffey  
Glavin  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Carson  
Egan  
Gendron  
Pennington  
Quinn Tamm  
Nease  
Gandy



DEC 20 1945

-EJP:MRH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/28/81 BY 2808 JH/vlt/000

NOV 27  
Handwritten signatures and initials

# F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL (DECODED COPY)

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FROM SAN JUAN 11-23-45 NR 231609

12:36 PM EST

Director

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO; INTERNAL SECURITY - N. REFERENCE  
NEW YORK RADIOGRAMS 21 AND 22 INSTANT REFERENCE TO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
LEAVING COLUMBUS HOSPITAL. UNDER DATE OF OCTOBER 31 NEW YORK ADVISED  
BY LETTER OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT  
INFORMATION TO EFFECT THAT IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION RECEIVED BY JULIO  
SANTIAGO IN SAN JUAN CONCERNING DON PEDRO BEING IN PHYSICAL OR FINAN-  
CIAL TROUBLE. NATIONALIST PARTY, SAN JUAN BEING CALLED ON FOR ASSIST-  
ANCE. INFORMANT UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER DON PEDRO RETURNING TO  
PUERTO RICO IN NEAR FUTURE. INFORMANT ADVISES MONEY BEING COLLECTED  
IN PUERTO RICO BUT PURPOSE OF COLLECTION UNKNOWN. BUREAU AND NEW YORK  
WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OR PURPOSE OF  
COLLECTION BEING MADE IN PUERTO RICO.

RECEIVED 11-23-45 1:03 PM EST

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/STK/10  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 a  
DATE OF REVIEW 9/21/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

105-11898-161  
772-144  
17(2 NOV 27 1945)

DECLASSIFIED BY 91405A-MLB  
ON 4-19-00

admin.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated  
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in  
order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

68 DEC 7 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/27/81 BY 2842  
PMU/STJ/kls



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

105-11892-



Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Att: FBI Laboratory

DATE: November 27, 1945

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N  
(Bureau File #62-7721)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/21/81 BY 8812 pmv/STJ RD

There are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau for inclusion in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico Key Figure Handwriting File, two photographic copies of handwriting specimens of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. The enclosed is a photograph of page 2 of a letter, dated December 28, 1943 and signed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. It also contains a postscript or "addenda" written in CAMPOS' own hand.

Encs. (2)

BFJ:BHB  
100-47403

RECORDED

105-11898-162

part 91  
12-4-45 HD/p

4/2/46 DATE



Numero 2

El Interventor tomara todas y cada una de las medidas que crea necesario para hacer respetar la voluntad de los patriotas nacionalistas afiliados a la Junta del Bronx e invocara su cooperacion valerosa para hacer cumplir estrictamente esta orden.

Ciudad de Nueva York, diciembre 2- del 1943.

*Pedro A. Migué Llanusa.*

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-47403 MXS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 12/21/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/20, 21, 23, 27, 28/45	REPORT MADE BY BEN F. JOHNSON
TITLE  PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases		CHARACTER OF CASE  INTERNAL SECURITY-N	
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <p>CAMPOS left the Columbus Hospital, NYC on 11/9/45. Investigation reveals that subject apparently living with Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico officer, JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, at 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York. Members of Nationalist Party very secretive regarding CAMPOS' whereabouts. NEMESIS VERA RAMOS, member of Nationalist Party recently made trip to Puerto Rico for the alleged purpose of acting as courier between CAMPOS, and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. VERA RAMOS returned to NY on 11/27/45. JULIO PINTO GANDIA, and other Nationalist Party leaders have recently solicited funds for some secret reason, believed to be for CAMPOS' welfare.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CLASS. &amp; EXT. BY 512118 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 5/21/91</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p><b>REFERENCE:</b></p> <p>Bureau File 62-7721.</p> <p>Report of Special Agent Ben F. Johnson, dated November 5, 1945 at New York City.</p> <p>Teletypes to Bureau and San Juan from New York dated November 20, and 21, 1945.</p> <p><b>DETAILS:</b></p> <p>Information developed by the New York Field Division reveals that PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, has left the Columbus Hospital in New York City, where he has been voluntarily confined for the past two and one half years, and apparently</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED 14 MAY 26 1960		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3--Bureau 3--San Juan (1-SID, San Juan (1-ONL, San Juan) 1--Col [redacted] D. of I. 2 SC 4--New York		<p>105-11898-463</p> <p>DEC 20 1945</p> <p>RECORDED &amp; INDEXED</p>	

59 JAN 1 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BIA-MCB  
ON 4-19-00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

is presently residing at 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York. Although rumors indicate that CAMPOS may be planning to return to Puerto Rico, no definite information has thus far been developed indicating the time when he will leave.

On November 20, 1945 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised the New York Field Division, that he had on November 17, 1945 been contacted by JULIO PINTO GANDIA, and LUIS VELASQUEZ, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico leaders, who had solicited a monetary contribution from [REDACTED] declining to tell him the reason for the solicitation, but stating to him that "if you knew who this money was for, you would be glad to contribute". (S)(u)

On November 19, 1945, two days subsequent to the above incident, the informant was contacted by ANGEL RONDON, another Nationalist Party official, who in the course of his conversation with [REDACTED] stated "the man has left the hospital". [REDACTED] advised that he was positive that RONDON in speaking of "the man", was referring to CAMPOS. (S)(u)

On November 20, 1945 the Special Agents Walter E. Lewis, and Alfred E. Novak, contacted officials of the Columbus Hospital, and were advised that CAMPOS had suddenly checked out of the Columbus Hospital on November 9, 1945, leaving no forwarding address at that time. However, a few days after CAMPOS' departure, an unidentified Puerto Rican woman called at the hospital, where she picked up CAMPOS' mail, and at that time left as CAMPOS' forwarding address, the following, c/o Dr. JUAN ALAMO, 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York.

[REDACTED] Dr. JUAN ALAMO, is identical with JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, a party functionary, who in the past has been prominent in Nationalist Party activities in New York City, and Puerto Rico.

b2  
b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)(u)

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is further noted that the name DR. JUAN ALAMO MARRERA is not familiar to this office or to confidential informants of this office, as a Nationalist Party member.

It was further noted by Special Agents Levvis and Novak, that the name OSKAR COLLAZO, appeared on one of the mail boxes at 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York. It is noted that OSKAR COLLAZO is another of the leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

The Bureau and the San Juan Field Division were notified by reference teletypes dated November 20 and 21, 1945 of the developments in the New York Field Division up to that date, regarding CAMPOS' departure from the Columbus Hospital.

On November 23, 1945, Mr. O'BRIEN of the Associated Press, telephonically contacted Assistant Special-Agent-in-Charge A.H. Belmont, of the New York Field Division, and stated that PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, the head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, had left the United States via ship for Puerto Rico, but that CAMPOS was not being allowed to land in Puerto Rico, because of his political affiliations, and the fact that the authorities were afraid that CAMPOS would be killed if he landed in Puerto Rico. Mr. O'BRIEN inquired if the Federal Bureau of Investigation had any information regarding this matter. He was advised by Assistant Special-Agent-in-Charge Belmont that there was no information available in this office regarding CAMPOS' departure for Puerto Rico. However, Mr. O'BRIEN was advised that he might be able to learn something about the matter if he inquired of the Department of Interior.

It should be noted that inquiry at the New York Puerto Rican Steamship Company and the offices of the Bull Steamship Lines, failed to reveal that any person appearing to be identical with the subject had sailed for Puerto Rico during the past pertinent period. It is further noted that the New York Puerto Rican Line is the only steamship line operating a regular passenger service between New York and Puerto Rico at the present time, and that this company only has one ship, the SS GEORGE WASHINGTON, presently making that voyage.

Mr. L. F. LEININGER, of the Reservations Department of the New York Puerto Rican Steamship Company, advised that he would immediately notify the New York Field Division should any reservation be made in the name of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS.

b2, b7D (S)(u)  
(Both Confidential Informants [redacted] whose identities are known to the Bureau, have made inquiries of various active members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico regarding the whereabouts of the subject. However, to date, neither of these informants have been able to obtain any information revealing CAMPOS' exact whereabouts, or verifying the fact that he is residing with JUAN ALAMO DIAZ.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At 173 Brook Avenue, inquiries made by these two informants indicated that at least the rank-and-file members of the Nationalist Party are being kept in ignorance of CAMPOS' whereabouts.

b2 b7D It is also noted that at the time that GANDIA solicited the funds [redacted] the latter asked GANDIA directly where CAMPOS was residing at that time, and to this inquiry, GANDIA replied "that is a military secret" (S)(u)

It is noted that in view of the past activities of the leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, it is probable that they are presently keeping CAMPOS' whereabouts secret, due to the fact that they fear his arrest because of probation violation.

On November 26, 1945 [redacted] NEMESIS VERA-RAMOS [redacted] at that time on his way back to New York City from Puerto Rico, where he allegedly had gone, acting as a courier for CAMPOS.

According to informants in the San Juan Field Division, NEMESIS VERA, is identical with NEMESIS VERA-RAMOS, known member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, who contacted officials of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico for the purpose of delivering to them certain information from CAMPOS, and receiving from these officials certain official papers of an unknown nature destined for CAMPOS in New York City. The San Juan informants were of the opinion that VERA-RAMOS returning to New York City via Pan American Airways, and railroad, was carrying these papers in his effects.

[redacted] b2 b7D, b7C  
According to Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, on November 26, 1945 JOHN WILLIAMSON, a well known Communist, who is secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, and also a member of the National Board of that organization, contacted [redacted] (S)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C

another well known worker in Communist circles, who is a member of the [redacted] and WILLIAMSON spoke to [redacted] in the course of this conversation about "the guy in the hospital". He advised that this individual referred to considers [redacted] to be the kind of individual he can send people to for assistance.

[redacted] stated that this individual referred to is no longer in the hospital. To [redacted] announcement of this fact, WILLIAMSON replied that he knew "we had to cut down on certain things". [redacted] stated that he suspected that this was a fact and advised that if he should be contacted by friends of this individual he wanted to know if there had been any change. He apparently referred to the policy towards this individual previously confined to the hospital and who apparently is identical with CAMPOS. WILLIAMSON advised [redacted] that he suggested that [redacted] speak with FOSTER, who according to WILLIAMSON, is handling that particular country (apparently Puerto Rico) (S)(u)

It should be noted that from the tenor of this conversation, WILLIAMSON seemed to infer that the Communist Party has been supporting or contributing to CAMPOS' expenses in the Columbus Hospital. It is noted that past investigation revealed that through BROWDER, the Communist Party apparently did contribute some funds to CAMPOS and the Nationalist Party. However, due to certain developments lessening the friendship between CAMPOS, and the Communist Party, the Communist Party apparently ceased to contribute to CAMPOS' expenses in the Columbus Hospital (S)(u)

- P E N D I N G -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION

At San Juan, Puerto Rico:-

Will maintain contact with its informants there in an attempt to obtain any information indicating the whereabouts or activities of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, New York:-

Will maintain contact with informants in the New York Field Division for the purpose of following CAMPOS' activities and movements.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL

## F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

[DECODED COPY] *key w/1*

FROM SAN JUAN 12-28-45 NR 281756 1:11 P.M. EST  
 DIRECTOR

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, IS - N. REF. TO CABLE FROM  
 NEW YORK DEC. 23, 1945 CONCERNING WHEREABOUTS OF ALBIZU CAMPOS.  
 PRESS RELEASE GIVEN DEC. 26 TO LOCAL PAPERS BY JULIO DE SANTIAGO,  
 ACTING PRESIDENT OF NPPR, STATES DON PEDRO LEFT HOSPITAL BECAUSE  
 OF FINANCIAL REASONS BUT THAT HE REMAINS IN NEW YORK UNDER MEDICAL  
 TREATMENT FOR FEW MORE MONTHS. HE IS LIVING AT 173 BROOKS AVENUE,  
 BRONX NEW YORK, APARTMENT 5. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO VERIFY AND  
 ADVISE INTERESTED OFFICES. *key w/1*

RECEIVED 12-28-45 2:19 P.M. EST *LL* *key w/1*

*5/21/81*  
 CLASS. & EXT. BY *2842 PMV/BJS/RS*  
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW *5/21/91*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4B5A-MUB*  
 ON *4-19-00*  
*admiral*

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-33

4 1946

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated  
 outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in  
 order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. *key w/1*

CONFIDENTIAL



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Juan

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, was  
Internal Security - N

DATE: 1/7/46

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent BEN F. JOHNSON dated 12/21/45 at New York in the above captioned matter in which report a lead was set out for the San Juan Field Division.

On 12/26/45 a radiogram was received from New York which stated that JUAN ALAMO DIAZ had left New York for Puerto Rico and also stated that it was believed that ALBIZU CAMPOS was departing for Puerto Rico from New York. A request was contained in the radiogram [REDACTED] to locate the whereabouts of ALBIZU CAMPOS. On 12/27/45 the Bureau, New York and Miami were advised by radiogram that ALAMO DIAZ had arrived in San Juan on 12/17/45 and that his location in Puerto Rico was known to the San Juan Field Division. b7C

On 12/28/45 the Bureau, New York and Miami were advised by radiogram that JULIO DE SANTIAGO, the Acting President of the NATIONALIST PARTY of PUERTO RICO, had stated that CAMPOS was still in New York and expected to remain there for a few more months. His address was given by JULIO DE SANTIAGO as Apartment 5, 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York. In connection with this address it is pointed out that this is the address which the New York Field Division believed CAMPOS to be using as his residence.

In view of the fact the investigation requested in the referenced report of BEN F. JOHNSON has been furnished to New York by means of the radiogram of 12/28/45, the lead set out in the report is considered covered and this investigation referred upon completion to the office of origin.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/81 BY 2842 PMV/STJ/26

RECORDED

INDEXED

25 JAN 9 1946

cc - SAC, New York  
JJS:MAD  
San Juan File #100-3906

56 JAN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation      DATE: February 5, 1946

FROM : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General,      TLC:DBA:CMK  
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, wa      146-7-19-58  
Internal Security-N

TLC

Reference is made to your memorandum of November 26, 1945, in the above matter.

The file is presently being reviewed, at the conclusion of which you will be advised of the extent we desire the activities of Campos to be followed.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-19-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB

Admin.

105-11898-166  
RECORDED  
62-7721-1473  
22-12  
EF

57 FEB 8 - 1946  
R439  
2507

# CONFIDENTIAL F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(DECODED COPY)

WASH FROM NEW YORK 43 12 10-26 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN JUAN

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY N.  
[REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY THAT RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, SECRETARY  
OF SUBJECT PARTY, ASKED HIM TO CASH CHECK FOR FIVE HUNDRED  
DOLLARS PAYABLE TO PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS DRAWN ON ROYAL BANK OF  
CANADA AT SAN JUAN, MARCH 4 INSTANT. RAMIREZ STATED NEED FOR  
CASHING CHECK IMMEDIATELY WAS URGENT. INFORMANT OBTAINED  
IMPRESSION CAMPOS MIGHT BE PLANNING TO LEAVE NEW YORK CITY  
IN NEAR FUTURE. CAMPOS STILL RESIDING 173 BROOK AVENUE, NEW  
YORK CITY. NO RECORD OF RESERVATION FOR CAMPOS ON SS WASHINGTON  
LEAVING MARCH 15 FOR SAN JUAN.

(CONROY)

RECEIVED: 3-12-46 10-57 PM EST IMR

TRANSMITTED TO SAN JUAN

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/BTD/2U  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/2/91

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-38

105-11898-167

15 MAR 14 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B JA. MAB  
ON 4-19-00

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated  
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in  
order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

CONFIDENTIAL

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 3, 1946

W.T.M. FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

In connection with the investigation of the above captioned matter it was determined on April 1, 1946, that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NATIONALIST PARTY of PUERTO RICO, had moved on March 30, 1946, from 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York, where he had been staying since leaving the Columbus Hospital in November, 1945. CAMPOS left a forwarding address of 1737 Lexington Avenue, New York City, which is known to be the residence address of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, Secretary General of the Nationalist Party. Investigation is continuing to determine whether CAMPOS is actually living at this new address or whether he is merely using it for the purpose of receiving mail.

It is believed that CAMPOS' action in abandoning the temporary residence at 173 Brook Avenue was prompted by the fact that the tenant of the apartment, JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, recently left for Puerto Rico and DIAZ's wife, CARMEN MARRERO, is planning to give up the apartment in the near future and also depart for Puerto Rico.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/21/81 BY 2842 PMV/PTJ/RLS

cc - San Juan  
cc - NY 100-47403RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED105-11898-168  
105-11898-1400  
105-11898-1400C.P.  
6AABN:AO  
100-7689

EX-2

154

Office Memorandum

um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, was;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

DATE: October 3, 1946

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Enclosed are two photographs of handwriting specimens of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS for inclusion in the case file of the subject who is a Key Figure in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

Encs. (2)

ABN:KMG  
100-47403

NO ANS. NEC.  
--- INDEXED IN CAR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/81 BY 2842 PM/85/ku

RECORDED

55 FEB 12 1947

105-11898-169

AD/48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/21/81 BY 2842 PM/STO/20



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Numero 8

El Interventor tomara todas y cada una de las medidas que crea necesario para hacer respetar la voluntad de los patriotas nacionalistas afiliados a la Junta del Bronx e invocara su cooperacion valerosa para hacer cumplir estrictamente esta orden.

Ciudad de Nueva York, diciembre 2- del 1943.

Pedro Albino Campese.

Adelenda:

El interventor en la Junta del Bronx, Honorable Ramon Medina Ramon, es desde hoy, Diciembre 30, 1943, interventor en todos y cada uno de los asuntos del Club Cultural Hispano del Bronx, filial de la Junta del Bronx, con los mismos poderes y deberes con referencia a dicho Club que se le contienes en la orden de Diciembre 26, 1943, y en la cual figura parte esta adelenda, y que se declara parte integrante de dicha orden.

Nueva York, Diciembre 30, 1943.

Pedro Albino Campese.

ENCLOSURES - BUREAU (2)

RE: NEW YORK FILE 100-47403



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. 100-47403 POH

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/28/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/12; 4/1; 8/15; 10/28; 12/27/46; 1/21; 2/4; 3/6, 7/47.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ALFRED B. NOVAK</b>
TITLE <b>CHANGED:</b> <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with aliases, Pedro Albizu-Campos, Pedro Albizu.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - N</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

CAMPOS did not leave N.Y. for San Juan in December, 1945 as had been rumored. Evidence of CAMPOS' waning popularity shown. CAMPOS moved to 1737 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C., in March, 1946 where he shared quarters with RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, Editor of "Puerto Rico". Subject reported to be less reactionary in attitude. CAMPOS alleged to have sought financial aid from Communist Party, USA, in exchange for promise of Cabinet post to the Communists in the future Government of Puerto Rico. Subject moved to 319 West 13th St., N.Y.C., in October, 1946 and had conference of more than an hour with EARL BROWDER at this new residence on 12/26/46.

CLASS. & EXT. BY **5/21/81**  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW **5/21/91**

- P\* -

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.**

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent BEN F. JOHNSON, New York, 12/21/45.  
Letter from San Juan to Bureau dated 1/7/46.

**DETAILS:**

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

**DECLASSIFIED BY 594 BJA-4LB ON 4-19-00**

The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect the spelling of the Subject's name as PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS as it appears in the most recent issues of the official organ of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, the monthly magazine "Puerto Rico".

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward J. Schmitt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p><b>COPY DESTROYED 14 MAY 26 1964</b></p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT          5 - Bureau          1 - San Juan (Info.) (100-3906)          3 - New York  <i>1 cc to State</i>  <i>cc. P.C.</i>  <i>5-1-47</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">105-11998-170</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7721</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>RECORDED &amp; INDEXED</b></p>
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**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Information obtained from Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] in December, 1945 indicated that CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, had left New York City for San Juan.

By referenced letter the San Juan Office advised that this information was inaccurate as it was learned that JULIO DE SANTIAGO had made the statement on December 28, 1945 that CAMPOS was still residing in New York. It was believed that the rumor arose as a result of the departure for Puerto Rico of JUAN ALAMO DIAZ from New York, and it was known that CAMPOS had been residing with the latter at DIAZ' apartment, 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York, following his discharge from the Columbus Hospital.

On January 5, 1946 a "Conference on Puerto Rico's Right to Freedom" was held at the Hotel Essex House, New York City, under the sponsorship of a group of alleged Communist-front organizations, including the National Negro Congress, the Council on African Affairs, the Council for Pan-American Democracy, and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] who attended the meeting stated that despite the presence of JULIO PINTO GANDIA, former Secretary General of the Nationalist Party, who took an active part in the conference, there was no evidence that any of the speakers presented any of the ideas of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS on the problem of Puerto Rican independence. This informant noted that CAMPOS' name was mentioned only once, and that time by Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO. Even though it was MARCANTONIO who brought CAMPOS' name before the conference, [redacted] stated that not a single person applauded.

MARION BACHRACH, Executive Secretary of the Council for Pan-American Democracy, presented a resolution urging all the organizations sponsoring the conference to form a committee which would advocate prompt action by Congress leading to Puerto Rico's freedom together with adequate economic guarantees. The first step of the resolution was that the United States must immediately recognize Puerto Rico's right to self-determination, including its right to independence and her full political separation from the United States.

The informant advised that JULIO PINTO GANDIA opposed the adoption of the resolution in that form, stating that it should mention only the recognition of immediate independence, and recommended the phrase "right to self-determination" be stricken from the resolution. GANDIA's motion was over-ruled by the Chairman of the conference, FERDINAND C. SMITH of the National Maritime Union.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Evidence of the continued financial support of CAMPOS by funds collected in Puerto Rico was provided by Confidential National Defense Informant [REDACTED] who advised that on March 10, 1946 RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, Editor of the Magazine "Puerto Rico", had requested TELESFORO DEL VALLE to cash a check for \$500 drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada and payable to PEDRO CAMPOS. [REDACTED] stated that DEL VALLE had agreed to cash the check and RAMIREZ arranged to pick up the cash at DEL VALLE's office, 54 East 110th Street, on March 12, 1946 at 1:00 PM. (e)(u)

On March 12, 1946 at 1:05 PM, Special Agents WALTER E. LEVVIS, JOHN B. FRISCH and the reporting Agent observed RAMIREZ enter DEL VALLE's office. Ten minutes later RAMIREZ left the office and proceeded directly by subway to 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York, where it had previously been established that CAMPOS was residing.

According to information furnished by [REDACTED] CAMPOS was seen on several occasions by CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, former Nationalist Party official [REDACTED]. The neighborhood in which CAMPOS was seen by SOTO VELEZ was in the immediate vicinity of the latter's residence, 581 East 137th Street, Bronx, which is within two blocks of the address 173 Brook Avenue. The informant stated that the occasions when SOTO VELEZ saw CAMPOS occurred early in 1946.

On April 1, 1946 Confidential Informant T-1 advised Special Agent WALTER E. LEVVIS and the reporting Agent that CAMPOS had moved out of Apt. 5, 173 Brook Avenue, leaving no forwarding address.

LEONARD BERNSTEIN, Assistant Superintendent, Postal Sub-Station X, 517 East 139th Street, Bronx, New York, advised that on March 25, 1946 CAMPOS had left a forwarding address of 1737 Lexington Avenue, which is known to be the residence of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that in July, 1946 JUAN EMMANUELLI, [REDACTED] had made the statement that CAMPOS was less reactionary in his attitude than he had been in the past. EMMANUELLI declared that CAMPOS had apparently realized the mistake he had made by keeping aloof from the masses and by not seeking assistance from "liberal" groups. According to [REDACTED] EMMANUELLI made the statement that the Communists were willing to support CAMPOS for the propaganda value that his name would have by announcing him as a speaker at a rally. EMMANUELLI admitted that CAMPOS did not intend to make any personal appearances but instead would send a telegram on the date of the rally explaining his inability to be present,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

which would tend to dramatize CAMPOS' situation inasmuch as EMMANUELLI indicated that CAMPOS would give as the reason for his non-appearance his poor physical health.

[REDACTED] also learned that CAMPOS and RAMIREZ had purchased a printing shop and the Communists intended to patronize it in order that the shop would be a self-supporting enterprise. This shop is located at 4 East 113th Street, and is known as the "Revista Puerto Rico".

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that JUAN EMMANUELLI had stated that CAMPOS had always paid more attention to Americans rather than Puerto Ricans for enlisting their support for the cause of Puerto Rican independence. EMMANUELLI indicated that this attitude had been the reason for the defection of many Puerto Ricans from the Nationalist Party ranks.

b2  
b7D  
On November 22, 1946 a meeting of the Frente Unido Popular, newly-formed Communist-front organization, was held in the headquarters of the Club Obrero Espanol, another front organization, at 1490 Madison Avenue. [REDACTED] reported that most of the speakers represented Communist-front groups although a representative of the Nationalist Party was present in the person of CESAR GILBERTO TORRES. It will be recalled that TORRES was sentenced to prison in 1943 for his refusal to comply with the regulations of the Selective Training and Service Act and was only recently released from the Federal Penitentiary.

According to [REDACTED] TORRES delivered a very dramatic speech which the informant stated was a very accurate reflection of CAMPOS' ideas, and he believed that TORRES' speech had undoubtedly been written for him by CAMPOS. TORRES concluded with this declaration: "Our oath demands from us the supreme sacrifice in our fight for the independence of Puerto Rico. Our oath demands our continued fight against the forces that invaded our sovereign land. Our oath demands every man and woman never to stop in the fight against those who maintain our country in the chains of slavery. Our oath demands that if for the attainment of our independence we have to raise our flag over the corpse of all our people, that flag should be raised proclaiming to the world that every Puerto Rican has given his all for the right to die for freedom."

[REDACTED] reported that TORRES received very little applause and only scant attention was paid to the speaker.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2, b7D

As additional indication that CAMPOS was attempting to negotiate with the Communists, [REDACTED] advised that JUAN EMMANUELLI had stated that CAMPOS had made the proposition that if the Communist Party of the United States would furnish the sum of \$50,000 for advancing the cause of Puerto Rico's independence, he would agree to have a representative of the Communist Party as a member of the Cabinet in the Puerto Rican Government after independence was secured. According to [REDACTED] the Communist leaders in New York did not look favorably on CAMPOS' proposal.

On December 19, 1946 Confidential Informant T-2 advised that an appointment was made for EARL BROWDER, former Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, to meet CAMPOS at 319 West 13th Street, New York City on December 26, 1946 at 2:30 PM. (S) (U)

Special Agents GEORGE J. STARR and RICHARD J. GALLAGHER observed EARL BROWDER enter the premises at 319 West 13th Street at 2:20 PM on December 26, 1946 and saw him leave the building at 3:45 PM.

Special Agent GALLAGHER observed that the name ALBIZU CAMPOS appeared on one of the mailboxes in this building together with the name QUINTANA. It is known that LOLIN QUINTANA occupies an apartment at this address. Miss QUINTANA has long been an active Nationalist and has been closely associated with CAMPOS since the time he came to New York City in June, 1943.

b7C

[REDACTED] Postal Sub-Station U, 226 East 106th Street, New York City, which covers CAMPOS' former residence 1737 Lexington Avenue, advised that on October 14, 1946 a removal notice had been received for the name of CAMPOS to a new address at 319 West 13th Street, New York City.

- P E N D I N G -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-47403

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, New York.

Will continue to follow the activities of CAMPOS in the New York area.

One copy of this report is being indicated for the San Juan Office for information in view of the Subject's position as President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, in the investigation of which San Juan is office of origin.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-47403

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent ALFRED B. NOVAK dated April 28, 1947 at New York, are as follows: (S)(u)

b2, b7D  
T-1

[REDACTED]

T-2

[REDACTED] (S)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

New York 7, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/R  
REASON-FCIM 11-1.2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/21/81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 28, 1947

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZO CAMPOS, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080  
ON 2-19-81 gjt

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent ALFRED B. NOVAK in the above-captioned matter dated April 28, 1947 at New York, five copies of which are enclosed herewith.

For the information of the Bureau and the San Juan Office, mentioned in the enclosed report, [REDACTED]

b2  
b7D  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/21/81 BY SE-8 GSK/AR

Very truly yours,

*Edward Scheidt*  
EDWARD SCHEIDT  
SAC

G.L.R.-9

Encl. (5)

cc: San Juan (1 Encl.) (100-3906)

AEN:POH  
100-47403

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

105-11818-110

7721

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF [Signature]  
DATE 3-2-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~